

Original Correspondence.

THE ABERAMAN IRONWORKS COMPANY.

SIR,—A circular having been issued by the directors of this company to propitiate the shareholders, I submit my reply, for the benefit of those whose fears may not have been so excited, or who may (from not knowing the real facts) be more easily cajoled.

G. E. OUTRAM.

9, Notting-hill-terrace, Bayswater, April 25, 1885.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received your circular, with the astounding admission that the Aberaman estate actually contains less acreage by nearly one-third than the quantity you stated in the prospectus of the company at its formation, notwithstanding we were told in that prospectus "that the property had been carefully surveyed by Mr. Joshua Richardson, M.L.C.E., F.G.S., &c., and before the allotment of shares "three of your body accompanied Mr. S. H. Blackwell, an independent surveyor, for the purpose of making a report and valuation of the estate." One of the first things in ordinary surveying is measurement, and the mere tyro would have known at a glance, or by merely peering over the land, that 1000 acres could not be 1500 acres. I thank you for so publicly admitting the wrong you have done me, in common with the other shareholders, as it simplifies our course considerably, and assures me more than ever that I shall suffer no pecuniary loss if I am compelled to appeal to the law.

You state in the concluding paragraph of the circular "that the directors hope shortly to be in a position to announce arrangements which they trust will be thoroughly satisfactory to the great body of shareholders." Now, if this means that no time shall be lost in restoring the money to the shareholders, why not say so at once in a straightforward manner without any ambiguity? But if it is intended as an introduction to some other scheme, I protest against it. You have put forward statements in the prospectus of the Aberaman Company which have proved unfounded, and cannot reasonably expect me to have any confidence in future. Again, therefore, I demand the return of the money I have paid, without any deduction whatever. I have been thus explicit, in order there should be no misunderstanding of my wishes; but I cannot believe it possible that honourable men—even where they themselves have been deceived—can have any hesitation in complying with so just a claim.

To the Directors of the Aberaman Ironworks.

THE MWYNDY IRON ORE COMPANY.

SIR,—I entirely disclaim all desire to underate the Mwyndy Mine; on the contrary, I entertain the highest opinion of it; the proof of which is, that if my section, published in the Journal of April 15, be the true one, it would make the property, at least, double the value it would be were Mr. Maxwell's notion of a nearly vertical vein the correct one. Mr. Maxwell does not enter upon the geological question, and, therefore, I have but little to reply. I may remark, however, that the ironstone nodules found in the shale being "decomposed hematite," as stated in his letter of last week, renders it still more certain that the shale does not belong to the coal measures—I am not aware that the officials of the Mwyndy Mine ever stated that it did, but others have, and drew very false inferences in consequence, and this I wished to correct. If Mr. Maxwell will again carefully examine this shale, he will find pyrites minutely disseminated throughout, but it is of little consequence. As respects the true dip of the ore, the inclination of the drifts driven in it will not give it accurately, by reason of its great thickness, and the irregularity of the floor on which it reposes, for it must be remembered that it does not rest on the smooth surface of the carboniferous limestone, the millstone grit does that, but on the uneven upturned edges. However, admitting that the ore does dip rather quick at the immediate crop (and Mr. Maxwell's section does not extend further), it does not follow but that it soon flattens, and rises again to the north. That it does so I feel confident—indeed, the inclination of the beds in Cae Sais Pit, as intimated in my last, goes far to prove it. A perfectly analogous bed of hematite occurs close by at Llanharri, overlying the coal measures, as may be seen in the Government section—indeed, the nature of these deposits is so well understood, that I am surprised anyone can be found to dispute it.

The plan adopted for the future working, as indicated in Mr. Maxwell's letter and sketch, is that usually and properly adopted in copper and tin mines, but in my humble opinion the wrong one here, inasmuch as this is a true bed or stratum, and not a vein or vertical lode; however, your readers are well able to judge for themselves on this point. But, before going to the expense of driving a succession of levels from the shaft at different levels to intersect the lode, why not expend a trifle in endeavouring to discover the northern crop on the ground lying to the north of Cae Sais field, purchased, as I am informed, by the Mwyndy Company? And, if not on account of its holding ore, for what other purpose?

If I have made any incorrect statements as to the works at Mwyndy, I beg to retract them; but I certainly was not aware that all the drifts communicated underground, and were pumped by one engine.

April 27.

PERMIAN.

UTILISATION OF WIRE-ROPE CONDUCTORS.

SIR,—It is well known that wire-rope conductors, being hung from the framing at the top of the shaft, without any support below, are ill calculated to withstand the shock of the falling cage, when the safety apparatus clutches them. The plan which I propose, and to which I invite the criticism of your readers, appears to me calculated to reduce the shock, so as to bring it sufficiently within the limits of strength of the conductors, and to save the cage and its occupants from the effects of a sudden stoppage, to which they are exposed in every safety system hitherto proposed.

By this plan, each wire-rope conductor, when it reaches the top of the shaft, passes over a large non-revolving pulley, or dead-eye, as it is called by sailors, and descends by a side or corner of the pit, where it will be out of the way, to the bottom, where it passes under a corresponding pulley, and rises to join the other end of the wire-rope conductor, to which it is spliced. These conductors, then, are endless wire-ropes, which, when clutched by the safety apparatus of the falling cage, will descend with it, until they are all brought to rest, by the friction of the ropes, in sliding along the immovable pulleys.

If the shaft is double, the wire-rope conductors, after passing over the pulley at top, instead of going down by the side or corner of the same shaft, will descend the adjacent shaft, to act the part of conductors in it, and after reaching the bottom, will pass under the corresponding pulleys, and rise up to meet the other ends of the respective ropes, and be spliced to them, as in the former case. In this case, if either of the winding-ropes break, the falling cage clutches its conductors, and is brought to rest by the friction, as before stated. But if both winding ropes let their cages fall at the same time, it is a first sight strikes one that the two cages, by clutching the opposite sides of the endless wire-rope conductors, will tend, by their momenta, to tear them asunder. Such is not the case, however, for as one cage, at the moment of breakage or loosening of the winding-ropes is descending while the other is ascending, the descending cage clutching at its conductors, will continue its descent, hauling the conductors along with it, while the ascending cage, clutching at the opposite conductors, which are now on the rise, will continue its ascent. Thus the two cages will act in the most harmonious manner, and be brought to rest by friction, gradually, and without shock.

Edinburgh, April 25.

ROBERT ATTOUN.

EXPLOSIONS IN COAL MINES.

SIR,—I was glad to see that Mr. G. F. Ansell so readily refuted the charge that his discovery was identical with that of Mr. Elie de Beaumont, in 1857; and, as I assume that you intend to afford him the opportunity of demonstrating that there is no similarity between the two inventions, I trust he will show that a barometer will not indicate the variation in the foulness of a colliery as well as the dialytic process suggested by him. Referring to the Journal of Jan. 24, 1887, I find that it is stated that Mr. Elie de Beaumont's Audible or Danger Signalling Barometer would give notice of the presence of fire-damp and indicate its precise locality. For this purpose it would be only necessary to employ a weighing barometer, the pointer of which was composed of some suitable conducting material, but insulated from the rest of the instrument. The pointer should be in communication with one of the poles of an electric battery. The dial over the face of which the pointer would have to travel should be composed of glass, or other suitable non-conducting material, with metallic points inserted at those gradations which indicate dangerous variations of atmospheric pressure. These points would have to be placed in communication with the other pole of the battery. The reader will readily see by this arrangement that when the pressure of the atmosphere shows the presence of danger from the accumulation of carburetted hydrogen gas, the pointer will come in contact with the metallic danger point in the face of the dial, and so complete the electric circuit, which would have the effect, by the intervention of the ordinary or well-known apparatus, of sounding an alarm. The arrangements were capable of variation, so that the breaking of the circuit would give the alarm. It was suggested that a barometer should be placed in every mine gallery, with an alarm to warn the miners who might be there, and that it should also be in communication with an alarm and corresponding dial indicator at the mouth of the pit, so that the overlooker might at all times know the state of the atmosphere in every part of the mine, and be duly warned of the first approach of danger.

Now, I am not myself a very close student of science, but it seems to

me that Elie de Beaumont considered that an accumulation of carburetted hydrogen was equivalent to a variation of the atmospheric pressure, and would produce a similar effect upon the barometer; and if this be so, I should certainly suppose that the variation would be shown far more rapidly by the mercury than by osmose force. Of course I may be mistaken, but these are points to which Mr. Ansell should give explanations in order that others may not form the same erroneous opinion as I have. The coalowners would be but too ready to adopt any really practical indicator for fire-damp; and if Mr. Ansell's apparatus will act as rapidly as he states, I think its adoption will be general, at least in this district, where the damp is very plentiful.—Barnsley, April 25.

J. A. D.

LORD KINNAIRD'S METAL MINES BILL.

SIR,—Some writers in the Journal have blamed Mr. Kendall and Mr. Davey for their supposed connection with this bill, and have only partially excused Mr. Holland for his assumed share in it. Perhaps someone has already reminded your readers, though I have not noticed it, that when Lord Kinnaird introduced the bill he distinctly explained that none of his late colleagues, the other members of the Mines Commission, or the Government, had been consulted about the bill. With perfect fairness, he took the whole responsibility upon himself. It is his bill, and not that of the Commissioners or of the Government, and it requires, I think, very little power of prophecy to foretell that neither that bill, nor one at all like it, will ever become law. That a Metal Mines Inspection Bill may pass is likely enough; but, if it do, it will be a very different one from that, and the wisest course will be to forget that unfortunate and premature attempt at legislation with all convenient speed, and try to frame a measure which will protect the health and lives of miners from avoidable risk, without attempting the Utopian task of making mining as agreeable or as healthy an employment as gardening, never forgetting that what injures mining must injure miners, and that it will be a very sorry way of saving men's lives to destroy their means of livelihood by ruining their employers. A wise reformer will guard carefully the interests of both. Both must be benefitted, or neither can be.

X.

THE METALLIFEROUS MINES BILL.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "M. D.," seems to entertain the opinion, that by having the metalliferous mines put under Government supervision it would be the means of making most of the now progressive mines become dividend-paying at once. He says he is a mine proprietor, and that his large ore-producing mines in the two counties are as well managed as can be desired; whilst the non-realisation of profits in his progressive mines may be attributed to the carelessness or incompetency of the agents, by shamefully allowing the mineral water to be wasted, and by throwing the low-produce ore on the attle heaps, and by drawing with kibbles instead of skips, &c. It is all very fine for anyone who holds a share in a mine to set up as an authority, and prate about shameful waste; the greatest drawback, however, in a large number of our progressive mine is, that there is no mineral in the water to waste; and as to throwing the ore on the attle heaps, it is absurd, simply because there is little or none to throw, low-produce or otherwise. If there is any truth at all in the remarks of "M. D." respecting waste, it would be more likely to apply to his large ore-producing concerns, and which he says are managed to perfection.

There is nothing ensures respect like success: it is a prevalent notion, that because a mine agent happens to be in a losing mine he does not understand his business; but that is a great mistake. If those gentlemen who have the control of the large ore-producing mines have arrived at the very acme of perfection, why not let them take the whole of the progressive mines under their supervision, and thereby prevent any interference on the part of Government in the matter? I have visited a large number of mines in the two counties, and although "M. D.," when speaking of progressive mines—query, whether they are really progressive—I can say, on the whole, these are as well arranged as the dividend ones. I have, I admit, at times seen places where the ventilation has been equally defective in both. I may, however, tell "M. D.," that the Metalliferous Mines Bill does not treat on the waste of mineral water—the low-priced ore, or how it shall be raised, by skip or otherwise. I leave him to agitate his grievance on this score at the periodical meetings of the shareholders, when, doubtless, a remedy would be proposed. With all due respect to the gentlemen named in his letter, let him ask, can they, as conscientious men, say that, in accordance with the first General Rule, an adequate amount of ventilation does at all times exist, or is produced, in every mine under their control, so that the air therein is pure and harmless?

Again, by Rule 2, "The Board may require the owner of any or every particular mine to provide mechanical means for lowering or raising the miners, and it shall not be lawful to work that particular mine referred to in any other manner or way, except during such time as from unavoidable accident any such mechanical means provided for the purpose is out of repair." The ladders must also be fixed at a certain angle and lengths, with the necessary "stemples," sollars, rests, &c., as ordered by Government, so as to provide means of ascent while the machinery is out of repair. I do not see how "M. D." can expect his progressive mines to soon become dividend ones under this bill, unless he has much greater faith in the superior judgment and abilities of Government Inspectors than I have. With regard to the arbitrators, I do not find fault in these being appointed by the Board, but because they must not be interested in any mine. Were such gentlemen to act as umpires as "M. D." mentions, there would be no cause for complaint, or even if working miners were appointed, for there are many working men fully competent to give a decision in all mining disputes, and who I believe would do so honestly. "M. D." admits the bill requires some verbal amendments; I think so too, the words are what I object to. I do not care whether it is drawn up on parchment or pasteboard.

Your correspondent assumes too much when he says the opposers of the bill are in the habit of sending their workmen into foul and poisonous air, and are not practical enough to keep them fresh. I have no desire to argue this point, but would say—"Come and see." I have had the control of mines for a dozen years, and have had to drain some extensive abandoned mines; and although I believe a large majority of accidents that happen to miners is entirely through their own carelessness, I can say that not one fatal accident, or even a broken bone, has happened to a man under my eye. "M. D." is evidently an angler, and says salmon and other good fish have been reduced one-half since legislation on the subject. Was not legislation on this subject attempted to be carried a little too far a short time ago? I believe a bill was introduced, termed the Mines Pollution Bill, which, if carried, would shut up mines by the dozen. I could, if I like, give many instances to bear out my statement respecting the antipathy shown against mines and miners, but I refrain from doing so at present; I, however, do not wish to see fish unnecessarily destroyed, and would preserve them as far as practicable, provided it could be done without injury to mining; but I do think the mines (in Cornwall at least) are of far greater importance than salmon, for even if the price is reduced one-half, it is still much too high for the people, and may be looked upon as a luxury for the wealthy. I should be very sorry to see the old motto destroyed—"Tin, Fish, and Copper;" nor do I think it is likely to be so, notwithstanding all the fuss about the Salmon Fisheries.

The Cornish mines, I find, yielded in 1863 tin and copper to the value of 1,587,123*l.*, giving employment, directly and indirectly, to 100,000 persons, or one-fourth of the entire population. And as to fish, I find from a newspaper paragraph before me that now, at the very commencement of the Cornish mackerel fishery alone, 900 tons of these fish have been sent over the Cornwall Railway, to supply London and the other great markets, in the space of four weeks; and that 1500*l.* worth has been sent to France in one week. Talk about the salmon fisheries, here is what I call good fish, and in abundance. It would be interesting to know the number of tons of salmon caught in the same period in Cornwall. With all the legislation on the subject, I doubt if 900 tons will be taken during the next 900 years. I find, however, from the fourth annual report on the Salmon Fisheries of Devon and Cornwall, before me, the Inspector complains of the voluntary subscriptions for the preservation of the fish falling off. It appears these fisheries are not self-supporting, yet the report goes on to state of an investigation lately held at Bodmin, and how that parties had taken fish from the River Camel during spawning time; and although such fish would not do for the London stalls, they were to the miners of the Duchy quite a treat, who are not inconvenienced with debilitated stomachs. Now, it is well known Bodmin is not a mining town, and I believe none of the offending parties were miners; then why saddle miners with the blame? At all events, their digestive organs are pronounced as good; they would, therefore, not be likely to require any of the Celebrated Cornish sauce to promote digestion. With respect to the pollution of rivers by the mines, another Inspector thinks the law requires some amendment, and says the destruction of property (salmon) in

the neighbourhood of a mine ought not to be permitted; so, after all, the preservation of these fish seems to be of primary importance with gentlemen.

THE METALLIFEROUS MINES BILL.

SIR,—In last week's Journal "M. D." gives a general account of the above bill, subject, however, to some verbal alterations (probably I might also do so, only I prefer the alterations to be made first), and says he should not get a shilling less dividend if the bill passed as it stands; but if he held his shares he would most assuredly have many things extra to pay in the shape of calls. Will "M. D." kindly point out a single clause where such gentlemen as he names will be allowed to manage their mines as they think proper? It is the utter exclusion of such men from having anything to say in case of dispute against which I protest. If the amount of ventilation required, the practicability and economy of erecting various machinery, the necessary timbering and fencing, and, in short, the framing of the special rules, &c., were to be left to the judgment of such competent and practical authorities as "M. D.," and many other such as are to be found in this county (Cornwall), all the objectionable clauses of the bill would be to a great extent neutralised, when the very reverse of this is the case, I cannot help thinking "M. D." has taken a "leap entirely in the dark." As I do not feel disposed to descend to personalities in any shape, "M. D." will excuse me in answering his question, especially as it neither affects any clause in the bill, nor anything I have advanced; but if he will answer the following question, it will effect a double purpose, in either affirming or denying my position, and at the same time answering his own question. Is it a single extensive mine with which he is connected wherein every part of it is so well ventilated that the air therein is at all times pure and wholesome? which the bill expressly states shall be the case in every mine, no matter whether managed by "M. D.'s" or other person's nomination. Again, as "M. D." asserts the "special rules are to be settled by the workers themselves," he certainly ought to have quoted the clauses, which give such power before he stigmatises another person, who holds a very different opinion, as an ignoramus. By so doing, he will prevent proving himself such, and I hope he will condescend to do this in next week's Journal, and discuss the bill on its merits, by taking the lead, as found therein for argument. WELL-WISHER TO MINERS.

OFFICIAL SUPERVISION OF METALLIFEROUS MINES.

SIR,—Your abstract of Lord Kinnaird's Metalliferous Mines Bill having now been three weeks before the Cornish mining interest, and having been reprinted both by the *West Briton* and the *Cornwall Gazette*, there can be no excuse for the practical miners and mine agents to say that they do not know the object and nature of the bill. I have myself been much surprised that the measure has not been strenuously opposed on behalf of the miners, because I know their aversion to interference, but as they say nothing, I suppose they are satisfied with the bill, and, as a body, consider it necessary. This negative consent, however, is extremely unsatisfactory, and I, therefore, request you to reprint the subjoined, which must be from the pen of a competent writer, in order, if possible, to obtain a definite expression of opinion.

ADVENTURER.

The provisions of the bill are exceedingly important, and call for an expression of opinion on the part of the mining interest. The various sections and clauses are of a practical character, and their bearing and effect, whether for good or evil, can be properly judged of, and pointed out, by practical men. It is no use for gentlemen who are unacquainted with practical mining to be offering opinions on such a subject; so doing they would probably only mislead and work mischief. And yet the only gentlemen who are competent to give opinions on the measure—the mine agents and managers, and some of the leading adventurers in mines—stand aloof; so that, as far as appears so at present, the bill may pass as it is, without addition, subtraction, or amendment. The truth is that the mining interest—as well as other great interests of the country—requires to have some kind of organisation, in order that parliamentary legislation may be watched, and looked after, or opposed or amended as may be deemed desirable. In the present instance, we believe that Lord Kinnaird's object is a most humane and laudable one. The preamble of his bill states that "it is just and proper that provision should be made for enabling persons engaged in working metalliferous mines to do so with greater regard to health and safety." No one can dispute the justice or humanity of this proposition. If a great and to some extent preventable rate of mortality is discoverable by statistics in connection with metalliferous mining, it is a fair and right subject of legislation to endeavour to mitigate, as much as possible, so great an evil. But it is not a fair and good course of legislation to make such mistakes, in endeavouring to mitigate the evil, as will result in the abandonment of metalliferous mining to a very great extent. We do not now assert that Lord Kinnaird's bill will certainly have this effect; but we do say that the gentlemen who have a practical knowledge of mining should state their opinions upon the bill, and either give it their approval, or suggest amendments, or oppose it.

To do this effectually, there must be some united action on the part of the mining interest. If a public meeting were called of gentlemen interested in mines, or connected with their management and working, a committee might be named, consisting of practical men, conversant with the subject, who would take the various clauses of Lord Kinnaird's bill into careful consideration, and then present to his lordship the result of their deliberations, either in approval or disapproval, or in the shape of amendments to the measure. Unless some action of this kind is resorted to, the mining interest will be in danger of having imposed upon it regulations, and restrictions, and enactments, some of which may be greatly injurious as regards the future working of mines. On the contrary, if the proposed bill be found by practical men to be unobjectionable and desirable, by all means let it be welcomed and supported. But an examining committee, appointed by their management and working, a committee might be named, consisting of practical men, conversant with the subject, who would take the various clauses of Lord Kinnaird's bill into careful consideration, and then present to his lordship the result of their deliberations, either in approval or disapproval, or in the shape of amendments to the measure. Unless some action of this kind is resorted to, the mining interest will be in danger of having imposed upon it regulations, and restrictions, and enactments, some of which may be greatly injurious as regards the future working of mines. On the contrary, if the proposed bill be found by practical men to be unobjectionable and desirable, by all means let it be welcomed and supported. 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MINING IN WALES AND SHROPSHIRE—No. II.

In the Park Mine, which, as we stated last week, immediately adjoins the Minera on the south, there are three principal shafts—No. 1, or western shaft, within 60 yards of the western boundary; No. 2, or Hill's shaft, 330 yards east of this; and No. 3, or the new shaft, 600 yards again east. The western shaft, which is near the outcrop of the bearing measures and the ore ground, has for some time ceased to be of any great importance, the ore from this part of the mine being all gone long since. There is a 15-in. double engine at this shaft. Hill's shaft is down to the depth of 200 yards (all the levels are counted from the surface), but the lowest level driven is the 190 yard level. All the lead ground between the western shaft and Hill's shaft has been taken away down to the water level, and, indeed, in some places below it. At Hill's shaft there was very rich ore ground, nearly 3000 tons of lead ore having been sold from about it. The deepest part of the working at Park Mine is not far from this shaft, in the 190 yard level. At Hill's shaft there is also a 15-in. double engine.

The most important shaft at present, however, is the new, or No. 3 shaft, which is now down 225 yards vertically below the surface. This, as stated, is 600 yards east of Hill's shaft, but is still 350 yards west of the point where the Minera Day level will intersect the vein, at a level equal to 240 yards from the surface at the new shaft. The last-named shaft has, consequently, only to be sunk another 15 yards to reach the level of the Minera adit. When this is done (and it will be effected with all speed) it is estimated that the new shaft and the Day level may be communicated in from 12 to 18 months—that is, presuming the work is facilitated by driving on the same bed of shale as the deep level has been extended on. The new shaft crosses the vein about the 210; but the vein has been intersected at the 126, 145, and 180 yard levels, by cross-cuts 32 yards, 19 yards, and 8 yards long respectively. In the 225 the cross-cut to the vein is now being driven; it is expected to cut it daily. The only one of these levels that has been extended any distance is the 180, which has been driven 64 yards west, and in which fine stones of ore have been met with. Below the 225 it is intended to sink the 15 yards required to attain the level of the deep adit on the course of the vein.

The bearing of the Park vein is about south 42° east, and its underlie a little to the west. Besides this vein, the grant is traversed by the great Ragman cross-vein, bearing south 5° east, and underlying 2½ in 6 west. The junction of these two veins—which thus make an angle of about 37°—takes place between the new shaft and the Day level; and as the Ragman vein, which is also well known in the Minera grant, shifts every vein which it has hitherto been known to intersect, it has no doubt also shifted the Park vein, which otherwise must have been cut before now in the deep level. Although the Ragman vein, like some other similar north and south veins in this district (for example, the Pool Park vein, hereafter referred to) is in itself poor; it has been generally found to have the effect of enriching the east and west veins where it comes in contact with them, and carries them on with it, which it invariably does for a certain distance. There is every probability, judging from the known bearings of the two veins, that they will be cut together in the Day level, and hence there is very reason to expect a better result than might even be anticipated if the Park vein alone were to be intersected.

The working of the present company at Park commenced in 1847, and up to the present time upwards of 40,000 tons have been sold, besides 12,000, or 15,000, the proceeds of ore sold. This, so far, is not a very satisfactory result, particularly when we consider that the previous working gave a profit of 160,000, with a produce of about 18,000 tons of lead ore—or 9½ per ton profit, when lead was extremely low; in fact, the cost of raising the ore under this old working was next to nothing, the whole being raised above water-level without any machinery whatever except horse-whims. The delay of the present company in attaining profitable results, and, consequently, the large outlay entailed on them, has been entirely due to the difficulties they encountered in getting permission to bring up the Minera Day level into their grant. This permission was only received between three and four years ago; and before then the mine was worked (indeed we may almost say necessarily worked) in a muddling and pottering manner, in futile endeavours to follow the rich courses of ore under the water level without efficient appliances. Of course, if the permission to bring up the Day level had been found to be absolutely unattainable, it would have been possible to have effected the objects now accomplished by that level by erecting powerful pumping machinery on the new shaft, and for some time this was seriously contemplated. The time (and consequently money) lost by these delays is, of course, unfortunate; but, happily, these are all now matters of the past, and for the last three years everything has been done that could be done to bring the mine as speedily as possible into an efficient state of working. Still, the fact remains—and it is a remarkable fact—that this mine has been working at a considerable loss for eighteen years, with a known rich course of ore at the bottom.

The Day level was commenced driving by the Park Company, in the Minera grant, 180 yards from their boundary. Behind the end some portion of the old level had to be arched and secured, including which a contract was set to drive 300 yards for 21000. About 5000, beyond this has been probably, spent on a small winding-engine, rails, and materials, making a total of 26000. Nearly 50 yards beyond the 300 has already been driven, so that the total cost of cutting the vein in this level will be about 30000. The level is 7 feet high by 7 feet 3 in. wide, and is divided by an air-tight brick partition, for the purpose of facilitating the ventilation. As the nearest shaft (Graig's shaft, in Minera grant, through which the stuff broken is drawn to surface) is 850 yards, upwards of half-a-mile, behind the present end, this arrangement was absolutely necessary. It is found very efficient, the air at present in the end being excellent. The level is driven by thirteen men, exclusive of landers; and as the ground is very easy, the level being now driving in shale, the heaviest part of the work is probably the tramping, the men having to drive the tram-wagons upwards of a mile each turn. As we have stated, the Park vein must have been cut before now, if it had not been carried away by the Ragman. The result cannot, however, be now very much longer delayed, for there is a great deal of water coming out of the end at present, which through all the previous driving had been perfectly dry. Branches of spar are also met with, and the shale is becoming contorted—all sure signs in this district of the proximity of the vein. What the result may be, of course, remains to be seen, but a very great result is generally expected. If a rich course of ore should be cut in the cross-cut, it will place Park Mine in a magnificent position; for it must be remembered that the deep level intersects the vein not merely 60 yards below, but nearly half-a-mile ahead, of the old workings. Of course, a great success in Park is beyond all doubt, because a great course of lead is lying in the bottom of the mine; but it may turn out that within the next few months a mine will be opened out on this hill second only to Minera itself.

It would be improper to close our notice of this mine without referring to the great liberality of the Marquis of Westminster, for recently granting a renewed lease for such a long term as 31 years, at such a moderate royalty as 15s. per ton for lead, and 18s. per ton for zinc ores. The Marquis of Westminster is the greatest mineral landowner in Flintshire and Denbighshire, and, consequently, such enlightened liberality on his part is of the greatest importance to the mineral industry of the district. Besides this, however, such conduct on the part of so great a landowner has also its value as an example—an example, unfortunately, much required for some small landowners, who take the narrowest views of their true interest in promoting mining industry.

SOUTH MINERA adjoins Park Mine again on the south. There are two principal veins in this set—the Pool Park vein and the South Minera vein, the latter with a bearing east 43° south, or nearly parallel with the Park vein, and the former with a bearing south 5° east, or parallel with the Ragman vein—the two making an angle between them of 42°. The Pool Park vein derives its name from the Pool Park Mine, an old grant immediately adjoining South Minera on the west, from which upwards of 10,000 tons of ore, and at least 100,000, profit has been returned. In fact, the working of this Pool Park Mine was very like in many respects to the old working of Park, the ore being similarly worked above the water-level without any machinery. Indeed, it is said that a large body of the ore returned was raised and dressed at a cost not exceeding 7s. or 8s. per ton; and, probably, all the ore sold—and sold, too, at low prices—during the rich days of the mine, left nearly 10% per ton profit. With regard to this Pool Park vein, it must be understood that, being a north and south vein, it is only made rich by other veins coming into it, which veins it generally carries with it for from 100 to 200 yards. This was the case where it made rich in Pool Park.

The workings in South Minera consist of two principal shafts—Walker's shaft, 50 yards east of Pool Park boundary, and Dixon's shaft, 570 yards east of this. The first shaft is, of course, exclusively on the Pool Park vein, but Dixon's shaft is sunk at the junction of the two veins. Dixon's shaft is down to the 167 yard level, and from it levels have been extended

to the lode at the 108 and 145 yard levels. At the 108 the level has been extended 140 yards south on the vein, and is now driving by four men. The main vein has not been opened on at the 145 or 167, but at this latter level a new vein has been cut, which has been found to contain good lead, and is now being driven on to its junction with the Pool Park vein. Dixon's shaft is down 85 yards, and is now just coming into the limestone. This is the main point in the mine, for, as stated before, a vein like the Pool Park is not expected to make ore by itself; it only makes it by junctions with other veins, and its junction with the South Minera vein is, of course, regarded as a point of great interest.

About 20,000, has been spent on this ground—which, by-the-by, is a very extensive grant, comprising nearly 1000 acres—and the sale of the first parcel, of 18 tons, of ore will, probably, appear in this Journal. There is a 14-in. double engine at Walker's shaft, and a 15-in. double engine in the course of erection at Dixon's. In the southern part of the grant a day level, called the Gomerian level, has been driven 400 or 500 yards on the Pool Park vein, and would come in 130 yards deep at Dixon's, and 145 yards deep at Walker's shaft. It would, however, have to be driven 700 or 800 yards more to reach Dixon's shaft. There can be very little doubt, however—at least, there should be no doubt, if the best interests of the district are kept in view—that the Minera Day level, now driving in the Park grant, will ultimately be brought up into South Minera. As both mines are on the royalties of the Marquis of Westminster, there is not likely to be any difficulty in the matter.

South Minera is held from the Marquis on the same terms as Park. The main object in this mine is clearly to open out on the junction of the South Minera and Pool Park veins, in the bearing limestone. As this measure is now about being reached at Dixon's shaft, this object may be expected to be, to a great extent, attained in the course of the present year. Among those best acquainted with the district there is no doubt whatever as to the result being a success—the only question being the extent of the success. At Walker's shaft it will also be very interesting to get the new vein at its junction with the Pool Park; for, as we have more than once stated before, the latter vein, *per se*, cannot be expected to give any very great result—it is only where it forms a junction with another vein, as in Pool Park Mine, that it makes rich.

As we stated last week, Park and South Minera are, to some extent, affiliated companies, and are both remarkable for their high-class body of shareholders, including members of the three leading lead smelting firms, eminent bankers, and other leading capitalists. Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, of Queen-street-place, occupy the same position, as engineers, with respect to this mine as they do to Minera.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The Sultan has ordered machinery and engineers from England to work the coal mines in Turkey on his own account.

At St. Dizier, pig is not just at present the subject of any serious transaction. In charcoal-made a small lot has been dealt in at 4½ 12s. per ton; on these terms, however, the orders are almost nil. The sale of iron does not revive; rolled remains at 8½ 12s. per ton, with a scale of 4s. per class. Of all articles iron wire is, perhaps, the only one which is in a good position, easy of sale, and firm in price; it has even risen rather sensibly of late. In a recent sitting of the Corps Législatif, M. Rouher, replying to M. de Marmier, said, "If the honourable deputy wishes to discuss the question of metallurgical interests I am ready to do so, and to prove to him that everywhere where capacity has been shown profits have been realised." Affairs in metals have been quiet at Paris of late; it is understood, however, that important stocks were laid in at the close of March. At Marseilles, English iron has been quoted at 8½ 16s. per ton in warehouse; on the same market English pig has made 4½ 16s. per ton in warehouse, and 5½ 12s. per ton for consumption. It is proposed to transfer the Besseges and Alais Railway, a small coal line, to the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Company. The projected combination obtains the assistance of the coal companies of the Besseges basin, who are the principal interest in the extension of means of communication in the Rhône and the Gard, and who guarantee to the Lyons Company a revenue proportionate to the charges which it assumes. The extraction of coal in the Loire basin in 1863 is estimated as follows:—Rive-de-Gier and St. Chamond, 585,384 tons; St. Etienne, 2,225,003 tons. The combined value of these totals is estimated at 1,236,745. The coal basin of the Pas-de-Calais is being every day enriched by new discoveries. Thus the Feray and Ames Company (near Lillers) has just cut at its second working pit a fine vein of rich coal, more than 4 ft. 2 in. thick.

With regard to the foreign copper markets we may note that at Havre Chilian has given way to 84½ 12s. per ton, on which terms a lot of 45 tons was dealt in on account. Later advices, however, note a sensible improvement, about 45 tons having found purchasers at 84½ 16s., while more recently 50 tons to deliver have been dealt in at 85½ per ton (Paris conditions). In old copper the sale is also noted of 2½ tons of red, at 84½ 10s., and 2½ tons of yellow, at 85½ 10s. Affairs have displayed little animation at Paris, where quotations maintain themselves at 85½ per ton for rough Chilian, while Corocoro mineral realises 86½ 10s. per ton (warrants). Under the influence of the advices received from England, the German markets have a good tone, and greater firmness is remarked in prices; at Hamburg the article preserves former quotations, and holders will not consent to any reduction. At Cologne, prices have been firm, and without change; at Stettin, the article has been well maintained. The Amsterdam and Rotterdam markets have been quiet, and destitute of activity; Banca has been quoted at 67½ 12s. The Paris market has been quiet, Banca making 101½; Detroit, 94½; and English, 95½ per ton. At Berlin the article has been more sought after, and, consequently, a little firmer; at Hamburg it has been firm at the rates indicated formerly. At Stettin, Banca enjoys some consumptive demand. At Paris lead is quiet, and prices have been nominal, rough French making 20½ 12s., and Spanish, 22½ 12s. per ton. At Amsterdam lead has been in very little demand, Stolberg and Eschweiler making 11½, and various German marks 10½ 12s. At Berlin some important lots have been offered for exportation, and the article has, in consequence, required more firmness. At Hamburg affairs have been limited, and at Stettin prices have also been nominal. At Breslau zinc has regained a tolerably good position. At Paris there has been no variation in prices; rough zinc maintains itself firmly at 21½ 16s. per ton.

Progress has just been reported by the Thy-le-Château (Belgian) Blast-Furnaces and Foundries Company. The two blast-furnaces of the company produced in 1864, the first 11,970 tons of pig, and the second 11,463 tons, making a total of 23,433 tons, or an average of 985 tons per month and per furnace; while, in 1863, the production of the blast-furnaces was only 17,625 tons, or 734 tons per month per furnace. The increase in the production was obtained by improvements in the management of the works. The same results were observed with regard to the rolling-mill, the production of which, composed entirely of rails, amounted in 1864 to 18,426 tons, as compared with 15,269 tons in 1863, showing an increase of 3157 tons. It is needless to remark on the great advantage of this increase in the production, and on the happy influence which it must exert on the financial position of the company. Thus the net profit realised last year amounted to 17,289, admitting of a distribution of 10 per cent. to the shareholders. The manager, M. Blondiaux, announced to the shareholders, at the late meeting, the lighting of a blast-furnace at Wex St. Martin, and in a short time the foundation of a second blast-furnace will be established on the same spot. The Turgis Colliery Company (Belgium) has declared a dividend of 8s. per share, payable May 1. The Douges Coal Mines Company will pay, on May 1, interests and dividend for 1864, at the rate of 8½ 12s. per share, less taxes. The Chantiers et Ateliers de l'Océan (France) will pay, May 1, the balance of the dividend for 1864, or 12 per share.

The following table shows in detail the quantities of iron minerals introduced into France during the first two months of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1864:—

Source of Supply.	1865.	1864.
England.....Tons	63	281
Belgium.....	32,894	25,170
German Association.....	14,312	8,246
Spain.....	3,023	2,587
Kingdom of Italy.....	3,343	3,909
Algeria.....	4,448	3,444
Other Countries.....	1,169	895
Total.....	69,242	44,533

The augmentation in the imports is very remarkable, being at the rate of nearly 33 per cent. Belgium, the German Association, and Algeria contributed, it will be seen, most largely to the increase.

We have not anything very interesting to report with reference to the iron trade of Belgium; matters may be said to remain in much the same position, and prices have not varied. A rather important adjudication was to take place April 26. The fabrication of fire-arms, which was in a very flourishing position three years since in the works and forges situated in the valley of the Vesdre, is passing through a period of crisis and stagnation, which is aggravated every day, and becomes more and more threatening, by the progressive application of mechanical agents for manual labour, and the substitution of steel for forged iron. This last process only dates from 1856, and seems to have been put in practice for the first time in the workshops of a steel manufactory at Essen, in Rhénish Prussia, which had at that period undertaken to furnish to a commercial house 30,000 guns of that metal. The working of the mines of Esch and Ottange has acquired proportions exceeding all anticipations. The daily deliveries of these two basins have attained a total of 2000 tons, of which two-thirds are directed towards the works at Liège and Charleroi. The price of 2s. per ton, put on truck, has just been carried to 2s. 3d. by the principal workers. The opening of the line to Spa, which is to take place towards the end of the year, and the construction of several blast-furnaces, must still further develop the mineral workings. An important discovery is announced—viz., bearings of coal which have been found in the Valley of the Kyll, towards the confluence of the Moselle, on the Prussian territory, to the north of the Grand Duchy. The engineers of the Bergamt have been charged with the working of the locality. We have had our attention called to a petition which the industrialists of the basin of the Centre have just addressed to the Legislature, tending to the purchase by the Government of branches of the Charleroi Canal. The workers of this last group show themselves also favourable to this application, which they support with the Chambers. This proposed purchase would occasion only an expense which the petitioners estimate at a maximum sum of 120,000, and they think that at a time when a loan is contracted for the completion of public works, this sum might be devoted to the purpose indicated. The utility of the proposed scheme is considerable, since the tolls on the branches of the Charleroi Canal burden to the extent of 6½d. per ton the raw material required for supplying the works of the Centre. The alienation of these navigable streams would permit the coal and coke of the Centre, which supply a part of the Charleroi works, to arrive cheaper, while pig would be delivered to the Centre cheaper. The situation of Belgian coal-mining industry is satisfac-

torily maintained, although the season is far advanced, and orders have very sensibly slackened in consequence. There are no variations from former quotations.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

CENTRAL AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Queen-street-place, on Thursday, Dr. QUIN in the chair. Mr. H. THOMAS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The statement of expenditure and receipts for the twelve months ending December 31 showed a loss of 19087, 18s.

The report of the directors stated that in their report to the last half-yearly general meeting they anticipated a more considerable loss on the last six months of the year than has really been incurred, and expressed their fear that they might feel it necessary to call the shareholders together to determine, under such circumstances, on the best course to be pursued. That they have not done so has been owing to reductions in the expenditure at the mines, and an improved produce from the newly-acquired mine of San Carlos, which have rendered the costs and expenditure more equal, although the account still shows a monthly loss. The expenditure in the year amounted to 18,337, 12s. 1d., and the returns to 16,914, 13s. 4d., showing a loss of 19087, 18s. 9d., which, with 1801, 1s. 2d. income tax, made a total deduction from the profit and loss account of 20588, 19s. 11d. The balance on this account is now reduced to 6541, 4s., which, as will be seen on reference to the statement of accounts, forms nearly all the present floating capital of the company. The reduction in the expenditure in 1864 amounted to 3870, 3s. 4d., and in the returns to 14,822, 18s. 7d. The silver returns show an average monthly treatment of 141 tons 12 cwt. 2 qrs. Some examinations have been made of old workings and other mines in the district, which, so far, have not led to any recommendations from the agents for their re-opening. Further investigations are in hand, which are of much interest, as bearing on the future prospects of the company. In the hacienda, or reduction works, of San Jose the supply of ore from the mines, added to the stock brought forward at the end of 1863, was sufficient to keep the eight barrels at work till the end of September, since when, and to the end of February, four of the barrels only have been working on ore remitted from the mines, and the remaining four barrels have been employed in re-working the slimes, an operation which leaves a moderate profit. In March, owing to the small supply of ore, and the diminution in the supply of water for the wheel, six barrels only were at work—three on the ore from the mines, and three on the slimes. The period of Dr. Elery's engagement as superintendent of the company's affairs in Central America having terminated in December last, it was arranged with him to continue for another year. He has, however, expressed a wish to leave as soon as his successor can arrive, and an offer has accordingly been made to a gentleman well qualified for the appointment, which the directors hope will be accepted. The directors, in compliance with the announcement in the last report presented to the shareholders, alluded to the retirement of Mr. John Phillips, and regret they felt at the causes which led to this determination on his part. The finances of the company do not permit them to vote him such a sum of money as a testimony of their appreciation of his services as they could desire, but they wish to present to him the sum of 100 guineas so soon as the finances are in a better position.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts. The directors regretted that they were unable to present a more flourishing statement as to the condition of the mine, but still they were far from feeling depending with regard to the ultimate return to prosperity. There were various points in the mines which were of a very promising character, and they had no doubt that by perseverance they would meet with success. As regards the last paragraph in the report, he felt perfectly sure that there was not a shareholder who did not possess a grateful feeling towards Mr. Phillips, their late secretary, for the very efficient and energetic manner in which that gentleman performed the duties of his office for so long a period. The directors regretted that the present state of the company's funds did not admit of the carrying out of the recommendation to offer some recognition of those services, but they hoped the time would yet come when it would be in their power to do so. He concluded by stating that Mr. J. Taylor would be glad to furnish any further information which shareholders desired.—Mr. W. HENDERSON seconded the proposition for the adoption of the report. Mr. J. PHILLIPS said that he thanked the directors most heartily for their kind expressions towards him, and also for the recognition promised; but while he thanked them, he wished to take this opportunity of stating that he should not accept the 100 guineas until another dividend had been paid to the shareholders. (Hear, hear.) As regards the undertaking itself, although shareholders might be somewhat disheartened by the accounts recently received, at the same time he did not think there was any ground for despair as to ultimate success. He admitted he was one of those who had strong faith in mines, and was not easily discouraged. He had known many instances in which, after a season of prosperity and one of adversity, a season of prosperity returned—indeed, that might be said to be common to all mining undertakings. He was very sanguine about the results to be achieved at a greater depth at San Pantaleon, and for that reason he was very anxious to see the shaft sunk deeper.

Mr. J. TAYLOR said it was generally supposed that the vein in San Pantaleon, on the one side, and that in the San Carlos, were really one and the same thing—at any rate, if different veins, they were precisely similar in character. Although the workings had been interrupted by the fault or cross-course, still he had great confidence that the vein would resume its productiveness. It must be remembered, however, that there was wrought a large intervening space, which they hoped would be found productive—at any rate, everything was being done to know its value. He quite agreed with Mr. Phillips as to the desirability of sinking the shaft at San Pantaleon, but the fact was it was a question of capital. In this mineral field there were a great many other veins that might be gradually brought into operation if the company possessed the necessary pecuniary means. The directors had been able to maintain the mine so far without appealing to the shareholders, and they trusted still to be able to do so until some good discoveries were made. In reply to a question, Mr. Taylor further stated that the gentleman to whom the position of manager had been offered had had considerable experience in Spain in the extraction of the silver from the ore, and was well acquainted with mining generally. He was also conversant with the Spanish language, which was by no means an unimportant qualification.

The report having been received and adopted, the retiring directors (Dr. Quin and Mr. C. Roberts) were unanimously re-elected. The auditors were re-appointed.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WHEEL ELLEN (SOUTH AUSTRALIA) MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday.

Mr. P. CHAMPION in the chair.

Mr. J. BROWN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors stated that the amount of funds in hand at the date of the last meeting was, in the opinion of the directors, large enough to carry on the works of the mine and meet the general ordinary expenditure over a period sufficiently distant to ascertain the probable merits of the undertaking. The subsequent operations, partly rendered necessary in consequence of the giving way of the timbering in Bassett's shaft, from being insufficiently done at first, and the dangerous state of the works connected therewith, caused by a crash in the old works, and the depth of water in this shaft, had more than absorbed the sum which the directors had set aside for the development of the mine. Immediately on the directors becoming aware by the reports from the mine of the position of matters, they called a special general meeting of shareholders; at that meeting they were authorised to raise a further sum of 7500, by the issue of debentures—of this sum, however, only 2000, of debentures have been applied for. The last reports received state that a cross-cut has been driven on to the lode at the 60, but the lode, although of a good size, is not rich enough to pay for working, unless there was ore of better quality to smelt with it; that to carry on the mine the whole of the 7500, or perhaps more, would be required to go down to the 70 before again crossing into the lode, to accomplish which the large engine must be immediately set up, and appliances for pumping, hauling stuff, and these operations would require a considerable outlay before any ore could be raised to make a profitable return. Under these circumstances, the board have deemed it advisable, by the advice sent out by last mail, that operations should be suspended until the shareholders had an opportunity of guiding the directors in the course to be adopted, and the directors strongly recommended that the shareholders at the general meeting should appoint a special committee to determine as to the future operations. The last advices received are of a much more cheering character, and describe the lode as having been driven 2 fms., and yielded 14 per cent. of lead and 10 ozs. of silver to the ton, with every appearance of a still further improvement.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report of the directors should be received and adopted. There could be no doubt that the first great mistake they had made was in the commencement of operations with too inadequate capital, arising from having been over sanguine as to the attainment of satisfactory results at too early a period, and from the operations having been checked by having had to contend with an unexpected supply of water. Some time since the directors convened a special meeting for the purpose of obtaining more capital, but although it was then agreed to raise a certain amount upon debentures, as stated in the report, a sufficient amount was not raised. He might mention that, after allowing for one year's interest, due in December 1865, and other known liability, there was a deficiency of something like 2391, that was without making a call upon the debentures. Under these circumstances, it was for the shareholders to determine what course should be adopted with regard to the future. There could be no question that the property was a valuable one, and that the only requisite was the expenditure of a further amount of capital to place it in such a condition that its known resources could be developed.

Mr. DUNRELL asked if when the water was unexpectedly tapped the reserves in the mine had not been nearly reached?—Mr. BROWN (a director) said that the reserves were as yet reached when the water was tapped.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired how much capital it was thought would be required to erect the large engine and drain the mine?—Mr. BROWN said the erecting the engine, draining the mine, and placing it in an efficient state of working—without taking into consideration any amount that might be realised from the ore—would, it was calculated, cost about 7500.—The CHAIRMAN said that the directors had sent out instructions to reduce every expenditure at the mine, and the local directors did not receive anything for their services.—The report having been received and adopted, a discussion took place as to the course to be adopted to provide the necessary capital for the further working of the mine. Several extracts from the letters last received from the colony were read, which showed that the property continued to improve at some of the most important points. It was at length agreed that the meeting should be adjourned until May 19, by which time the next advices from Australia would be received.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, which terminated the proceedings.

WEST WHEEL VOR MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Monday.—Mr. GUNDY in the chair.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A balance-sheet, made up from the commencement of the mine to the end of March, was submitted, which showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 2047, 4s. 7d. The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

April 21.—Since the last meeting, held on Nov. 21, 1864, we have sunk Gundry's engine-shaft 12 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., which is now down 3 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the 20 fm. level, and the stratum is of a highly metalliferous character. About 13 fms. below the 20 fm. level we met with a cross-course, which heaved the lode north 3 fms., and, according to its present position, we calculate by traversing the shaft about 1 foot in 1 fathom, to have it again in the shaft, somewhere about the 40 fm. level. The lode having been heaved, we shall not intersect the vein so soon as I anticipated in my last report, but

the 51, east, east and west of Hoskins' winze, by four men, stent the month, at 27. per fathom; the lode is worth 107. per fathom. The 84 east to drive and stope by six men, stent 6 fathoms, at 34. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, a very promising shaft. The 48 east to drive by four men, stent the month, at 34. 10s. per fm. The pitch in back of the 84 east by two men, at 12s. in 17. The pitch in back of the 82 east by two men, at 10s. in 17., and 4s. per ton for mundle. The pitch in back of the 72 east by two men, at 5s. in 17.

WHEAL CURTIS.—H. Skeewis, April 27: The ground at the engine-shaft is still hard and troublesome for sinking. The lode in the 40 west is split in two branches; we are driving on the north part, which is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. There is an improvement in the 40 fm. level stopes, east of cross-cut, having passed through a side; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and presenting a promising appearance. The lode in the 30, east of old engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore.—Dampfing Lode. The lode in the 30 east shaft, sinking below the 30, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 67. per fm. The lode in the 30 east is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, but not to value. The lode in the 30 west is 2 ft. wide, worth 47. per fm. The lode in the 20 west is 3 ft. wide, worth 67. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 20, east of shaft, is 18 in. wide, opening up tribute ground. The tribute pitches are much the same as last reported. We sampled on Tuesday last 82 tons of ore, and we think this part of the mine is opening up as well as can be reasonably expected.

WHEAL EDWARD.—Geo. Rowe, April 22: The lode in the 61 west still continues to present a very kindly appearance, being about 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of yellow copper ore. There is nothing particular to remark in the stoping of bottom in the 61 east, which is the 130 east, and the nature of the work is still admit.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. H. Odgers, W. Bennett, April 22: The lode in the 120 west is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and producing stamping work—a kindly lode. The lode in the 110, east of shaft, on the junction, is 3 ft. wide, producing a little tin, worth 87. per fm. The lode in the 110 west is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 107. per fm. Two stopes in the back of this level; lode worth 147. and 107. per fm. The men are stripping down the lode standing in the winze and rise between the 100 and 110, and from which places they are breaking good work for tin. We have also holed the rise above the 100 east in the 90 by a borer hole; this has opened out a good piece of ground for stoping. Two stopes above this level; lode worth 107. and 87. per fm. The lode in the stope above the 90 east is worth 107. per fm. The lode in the 90 west is large, and yielding a little tin. The lode in the 54, east of shaft, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 87. per fm.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—R. Williams, April 22: The lode in the bottom of the 130 is worth for tin 67. per fm. The lode in the 115 west end, from east cross-cut, is small and unproductive. I have suspended the stope above this level for want of ventilation. The lode in the 115 east end, from west cross-cut, is worth for copper ore 57. per fathom. The ground in the 90 fm. level north cross-cut is getting harder; I think we are getting near the lode.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—Wm. Polkinghorne, S. Davey, April 22: In the 82, driving west of Holgate's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, but not to value.—Fryor's Lode: in the 65, driving west of new shaft, we have not yet cut through the lode, which has been thrown down by a goan, and are still unable to give its value. In the 65, driving east of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin 77. per fm. In the 54, driving west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin 127. per fm. In the 54, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for tin 87. per fm. In the 44, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 67. per fm. In the 44, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 77. per fathom. In the 34, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for tin 77. per fathom. In the 82 fm. level cross-cuts, driving south of Holgate's shaft, the cross-course is letting out a quantity of water.

WHEAL KITTY (Yule Lant).—W. Williams, April 27: North Russos Lode: The lode in the 130 end, west of rise, is worth 107. per fathom. The lode in the 130 end, east of rise, is worth 27. per fathom. The lode in the 120 end, west of rise, is worth 37. per fathom. The 90 cross-cut is extended south of the Gowan lode 33 fathoms; the ground is much the same as it has been for some time past.—Gowan Lode: In the 90 end, east of Rogers's shaft, the lode is small. The lode in the winze sinking below the 80, east of Rogers's shaft, is at present small. In the 70 end, west of Rogers's shaft, the lode is unproductive. The stope in back of the 70 is working by six men, at 4s. in 17., worth 767. per fathom.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, J. Harris, J. Stevens, April 27: Clymo's shaft is 135 fms. under the 200; the cross-cut at this level is extended east 16 fms. to wards the 130, and in the 190, north of Clymo's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 87. per fathom; in the same level south it is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 97. per fm. In the 180 north it is 1 1/2 ft. wide, worth 47. per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 97. per fm. There is nothing new to notice in the 170 south; we are still driving under the influence of the slide; in the same level, north of Pollard's, we have stripped down the lode, and find it small, but producing good stones of ore. The stopes and pitches are producing much the same as they have for some time past.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Andrews, April 22: Carter's shaft is sunk the required depth for a 57 fm. level; we have now to sink about 3 ft. deeper for a fork, when we shall come to the drive at that level. In the 45 end, east of Carter's, we are still driving to the side of the No. 4 lode. There is no change in the 45 end, driving east of cross-cut, on No. 5 lode. The ground in the 45 cross-cut south still continues spare for driving. The lode in the stope in back of the 45 is not quite so good as when last reported, worth now about 67. per fm.

WHEAL SITNEY AND CARNMEAL.—W. Chappell, W. H. Martin, April 27: The flat-rod shaftmen are making rapid progress in sinking the shaft below the 110, now down 13 fms. 3 ft., where the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundle, and producing tin, but not sufficient to value; from the change in the lode and the country in sinking the last 10 fms. we may reasonably expect a decided improvement by sinking a little deeper. We are now making this a 20-fm. lift, so as to get down as soon as possible to the same depth that Great Wheal Vor Wheel Metal made its tin in Ivey's shaft. The lode in the 110 east is 3 ft. wide, and of a very kindly appearance, with indications of a speedy improvement. The lode in the 95 west maintains its former size, with strong indications of making tin to the west of the cross-course, and in the same channel of ground as Great Wheal Vor Wheel Metal, which is now producing the richest run of tin ground in Cornwall.

WHEAL SPARNON.—W. Tregay, E. Chagwin, April 22: Sump: We have set the whole of the work of fixing lift in the 40, bringing down rods, fixing turn pulley, clastic, and setting the lifts into the clay's under the shaft for 217. to complete; also the clearing up shaft 10 fm. at 57. per fm. In the 20, the same part—13 fms. In the 20 east, on new lode, the lode in the end is apparently increasing in breadth, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm. In the 20 west the lode is rather small, producing stones of copper ore, and promising improvement. In the 20 west the winze is producing stones of ore. In the rise in the 20 west the lode has not been taken down for some time past. We shall at once proceed to take down this lode. The water is now 2 fms. below the 40, and on completing ground for eastern and fixing lift we expect to fork again rapidly.

WHEAL TRELAUNY.—Wm. Johns, April 27: We are still looking pretty well in the 182, south of Trellawny's shaft, making this a 20-fm. lift, so as to get down as soon as possible, and the progress in driving is with greater speed. The 182, north of the same shaft, we hope to hole shortly to Chippendale's shaft, after which this end will also be forced with greater dispatch, and is looking very promising for an early improvement. We are also cutting into the capels of the lode in the 162, north of Trellawny's shaft, water is coming out freely, and we shall be able to report the result by our next setting-day. On the whole, I consider our prospects good, and we are getting on rapidly with our next sampling, which will be about the usual quality.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, J. Williams, April 27: At the new engine-shaft, in the 120 end, the lode is 14 in. wide, composed of spar, mixed with spots of copper ore and iron. In the 143 east the engine lode is 10 inches wide, disordered, and mixed up with killas, spar, and flookan. In the same level west the lode is yielding a little low price tinstuff, but is still in a disordered state. In the elvans, in the winze sinking under the same level, east of the shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 77. per fathom for the length of the winze (10 feet). In the 133 east, the engine lode is 1 foot wide, yielding low price tinstuff, with a kindly appearance for improvement shortly. The stope in the back of the same level is worth 37. per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 123 east, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 127. per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 113 east, on Allen's branches, is worth on an average 117. per fathom. In the 103 cross-cut, south of Allen's branches, towards Wallis's lode, the ground is wetter, and showing indications of our near approach to the lode. We have suspended the eastern cross-cut in the same level, and put the men to drive east on the engine lode, which is about 1 ft. wide, yielding occasional stones of tin. The stope in the back of the same level east, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 127. per fathom.

WHEAL TREVENNA.—T. Jennings, April 26: The water is sunk a little in High-borough shaft; we have again commenced clearing up to enable us to get at the bottom of the old men's workings as early as possible, free of incident of meeting with a rich lode there. The lode east of shaft, at the 15, is 3 ft. wide, worth 28s. to 30s. per fm. The end at the level, west of shaft, we have suspended for a short time in consequence of bad air; I have put the men to stop the back of the level, west of shaft, in the old men's workings; this stuff is producing very good work for tin for our small stamp. We have commenced sinking a new shaft to ventilate the 15, when we intend to increase our force at the 15; we are getting on as fast as possible with our large wheel and stamps, and no time shall be lost in completing them; our small stamps are working well, and are preparing a good parcel of tin for the market, which will be ready in 10 or 12 days from this time.

WHEAL UXO.—T. Glanville, April 26: In the winze sinking below the 20 the lode is 18 in. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. There is nothing new in the other parts of the mine to report on this week.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS IN RESPECT OF ALLOTMENT OF RESERVED SHARES.—In re the Leeds Banking Company. The directors, some months before the stoppage of the bank, announced by circular to the shareholders an intended issue of a portion of the reserved shares. One of the shareholders, on the strength of a favourable report and balance-sheet (which was admitted to be inaccurate), applied for and got an allotment of some of the new shares. After he had paid for them, but before the issue of the certificates, the bank stopped payment. He was, nevertheless, held to be a contributory in respect of those new shares. The question was decided by Vice-Chancellor Kindersley.

BANKERS' LIEN.—In re the London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire Bank (Limited), the company, by their Articles of Association, had a first lien upon the shares of shareholders for all moneys "due" to the company, and might refuse to register a transfer whilst the transferee was indebted to the company. The company could discontinue the lien by registration, but the bank had not arranged to do so until when a transfer was presented for registration. It was held by the Master of the Rolls, under these circumstances, that there was a debt "due" to the company, though the remedy for its recovery was suspended until the bills were dishonoured, and the company were justified in refusing to register the transfer.

LIABILITY OF ALLOTTEES.—The Lords Justices affirmed the decision of the Master of the Rolls, in re the New Theatre Company. It will be remembered, from our former notice of the case, that 100 shares were applied for verbally, and the deposit required on application paid, upon the promise of the secretary that if the applicant did not get the shares it should be returned to him. The shares were afterwards allotted to him, and his name was entered in a book described as the register of allotments, but no notification of the allotment was made to him. On the company being wound-up, it was held by the Master of the Rolls that notice of the allotment was unnecessary, and that the allottee was a contributory. The Lords Justices have upheld this decision, observing that

MINING NOTABILLIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GOLD IN WALES.—Castell Carn Dochan returns 7 ozs. of gold from 24 cwt. of lode stuff. More than this would have been returned but for the stopping of the Britten's machines for experiments by Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Crookes, editor of the *Chemical News*, upon a plan of amalgamation discovered by him, and by which more gold is obtained than by quicksilver in the ordinary way.

WHEAL EXMOUTH has just sold 22 tons of lead, at 19l. 2s. 6d. per ton. This leaves a handsome profit, and the mine altogether looking very cheering.

BOTTLE HILL MINE sold this week 8½ tons of tin for the two months, having more than paid cost. The mine at no period looked so well as at present, and future samplings, it is expected, will considerably increase.

WHEAL ROSE promises to be one of the prizes of 1865. Since the opening of the mine, only about two years, 20,000l. worth of copper ore has been sold, and the present two-monthly sales are about 650 to 700 tons, returned principally from one level—the 80, on the main lode, which has gone through about 150 fms. of ore ground, worth from 60l. to 80l. per fm., the best of which is in the bottom of the 80, and will soon be available for returning. Within a few days the same lode will be cut in the 90, laying open riches of great extent, which will undoubtedly, in a short period, place the mine in a highly profitable condition. The cutting of this lode will be of immense importance to the adjoining mine—Great North Downs, into which Wheal Rose adventures have communicated several of their levels, leaving a very rich lode of ore, which can be taken away at a great profit immediately the ground is unwatered.

DEVON COPPER (Okehampton).—The ground in the shaft is still rather hard, and the sinking, therefore, slow, but a change may be expected. The 18 east, driving on the north part of the lode, continues to produce fine stones of ore, and is very promising for the most interesting event which has yet come off at the mine. In 2 or 3 fathoms more driving the lode will be cut through to ascertain its size and value, and from the nature of what was seen in the adit above at this point a good discovery is confidently anticipated.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—The recent sale of ore realised close upon 2000l., and while the courses of ore driven through for some months past continue as good as ever, sundry additional discoveries have been made, which are of the utmost value and consequence to the future of these important and now rich mines.

MINING IN IRELAND.—The CARYFORT MINE is in full operation: it made a call of 2s. 6d. per share on March 25, making 27s. 6d. called up. The mine is in the county of Wicklow, and yields a weekly return of gold, but not as yet in paying quantities—it is, in fact, the once-celebrated Wicklow Gold Mine, situated in the Vale of Avoca, near to Rathdrum, and the Wooden Bridge Inn, now an excellent hotel in every respect, in the midst of the beautiful scenery of Wicklow, and easily reached by railway. The property of the Caryfort Mining Company also promises to be productive of lead and copper when more fully developed, lead having already been sold to a considerable amount, the produce of the mine. The property of the company is of great extent, and chiefly mineral ground.

WHEAL SPARNON (Redruth) promises to become rich for both copper and tin, chiefly the former. The agent is energetically pushing on the workings, and there is reason to believe that they will, before long, develop the masses of ore supposed to exist below the cavan.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—By the official report received this week, it is stated that the shaft is down 11 fms. below the 60, and they expect to begin a 70 fathom level in a fortnight. The 60 now had improved, and valued at ¼ ton of lead per fm.; and by a telegram since received from Capt. Rowe, the "60 end good and improved."

NORTH WHEAL METAL continues to present the most encouraging prospects. The lode in the adit level is opening out well, and being similar in its character to the famed Metal lode, in Great Wheal Vor, the most confident expectations are entertained that North Wheal Metal will soon prove a profitable mine.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—The 30 west has improved, and is getting under the rich run of ground in the 20. A box of specimens from the 20 fm. level end has been received at the office, which shareholders will do well to see, and judge for themselves as to the prospects of North Shepherds becoming one of the best silver-lead mines in Cornwall. Captain Juleff (of West Chiverton) has recently inspected the mine, and his report (which is a private one) is of the most favourable character. It concludes by stating that he has no doubt but what there will be discovered a good mine in the driving of the two western ends.

GWYNFYDD GOLD MINE produced 4 ozs. of gold from a trial of 1½ cwt. of lode stuff. The gold in this mine is associated at times with arsenic, which disorders the quicksilver in amalgamation. Mr. Crookes, however, in the presence of Messrs. Readwin, P. and J. Spence, J. L. Roberts, and J. Parry, put into the machines some of his patent composition, and in a short time the mercury was clear, and 27 dwts. of gold obtained from ½ cwt. of lode stuff. The gold at this mine occurs just in considerable quantity, and in several places.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN GOLD.—The weight of gold received from this mine for the week ending April 19 was 5 ozs. 0 dwts. 8 grs., from 21 cwt. of quartz. Ditto for the week ending April 26, 2 ozs., from 15 cwt. of quartz and through stuff.

EAST GUNNIBLAKES.—No report has been received this week. A telegram last Saturday says:—"The ore is all out out, through a small cross-course. It is hoped that another deposit of ore may be met with on the other side of this cross-course." A call of 3s. or 4s. will be required at the meeting to-morrow. Shares have receded to 10s., 15s., at which they now stand.

IMPORTANT TO MINERS AND CONTRACTORS.

MR. ALEXANDER S. MACRAE, of Liverpool, oil and grease merchant, and lamp manufacturer, has invented a no-chimney lamp to substitute dip candles wherever they are used in metalliferous mines. Besides the economical merits he claims for his invention, he circulates the following certificate from Professor Hunt:—

London, April 13, 1865.—I have subjected your lamp, which you distinguish as the Miners' Dip Candle Lamp, to very careful experimental examination. The quantity of oil required for a charge of the lamp is an imperial half-pint—that is, a quantity costing 1½d. The lamp was lighted and adjusted to burn at its brightest, the flame being of a pure amber colour, of high illuminating power. At the same time a dip candle of good quality was lighted, and both were burned side by side. The candle required constant attention, the lamp none whatever. Seven and a half dip candles were burnt out before the oil in the lamp was consumed, the light continuing bright to the end of the experiment,—great care being taken to burn the candles to the very ends, and to keep them carefully snuffed. The illuminating power of the lamp, as compared with a good dip candle, carefully trimmed, and burning at its brightest, was determined by several photometric experiments:—the illuminating power of the lamp being 900, that of the candle was 266; therefore, the light given by the lamp is equal to that of three and a half dip candles of good quality, with large cotton wicks, burning at their brightest. Requiring no chimney, and resisting the action of ordinary drafts, this lamp may be used with great economy and considerable advantage wherever the dip candle is employed.

ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S.,
Fellow of the Royal Society; Keeper of the Mining Records, Royal School of Mines, and Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, London.

Mr. Macrae has also invented an oil and wick for the Davy lamp, by which he professes to save 400 to 500 per cent.—a vast saving in the aggregate consumption of this article.

SLATE QUARRIES.—REMARKABLY PERFECT CLEAVAGE.—On the 16th ult. was split, by Mr. William R. Williams, one of the foremen at the Rhwydyr Slate Company's Quarry (Messrs. Mathew and Son), a block 8 ft. long, so thin that the thickness of each slate was only 1-32nd of an inch. We are not aware that a better specimen of perfect cleavage was ever shown than at the above-mentioned quarry. So thin the slates appeared, that the block, after it was split, closely resembled leaves of a book.

EXPORTS OF STEAM-ENGINES.—There has been a very large increase in the exports of steam-engines this year to Egypt, the value of the engines sent in that direction to Feb. 28 having been 107,525l., as compared with 70,765l. in 1864, and 5803l. in 1863 (corresponding periods). On the other hand, the exports of steam-engines to Spain declined this year to 9724l., as compared with 8447l. in 1864, and 93,568l. in 1863 (corresponding period). There has also been a very large increase in the exports of other machinery to Egypt this year, a result attributable, probably, to the great stimulus given to cotton cultivation in the land of the Pharaohs.

RAILWAY IRON.—Notwithstanding the advanced stage reached by the great trunk Indian railways, it is worthy of note that the exports of railway iron in that direction, in the first two months of 1865, were 17,838 tons, as compared with 9154 tons in 1864, and 9795 tons in 1863 (corresponding periods). There has been a falling-off in the general demand for railway iron this year—owing to the diminished enquiry from the United States—and but for the revival in the Indian demand, the declension in this branch of our iron exports would have been very serious.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.—The invention of Mr. J. G. Jones consists in combining and arranging machinery in such a manner as to employ the water descending in a mine to give motion to the piston, plunger, and moving part of a hydraulic engine, and by it to actuate an air-pump situated in the mine, near the place where the engine and machinery, worked by compressed air, are employed.

MANUFACTURING IRON AND STEEL.—Mr. W. H. Tooth, of Stepney, has patented an invention under which he claims refining crude cast-iron and the partial or complete conversion of the same into steel or hard steel iron, by blowing or forcing through or on to the molten iron carburized hydrogen, carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, cyanogen, or other gases which will combine with and carry off the impurities, or will change the nature of the metal.

COPPER SMELTING.—In the ordinary mode of copper smelting it is usual, when the ores do not of themselves contain matters sufficient to form a suitable flux or slag, to add sand or other substances, to form a slag that will separate itself in the smelting-furnace from the regulus containing the copper, so that such slag may be easily withdrawn from the furnace without at the same time withdrawing any, or more than a very small portion, of the copper. The improvement patented by Messrs. Spence and Poole, of Manchester, consists in using for this purpose the spent shale of the slum manufacture, being the residuum of the shale of the coal measures, after it has been acted upon by sulphuric acid for the production of alum. The quantity for each charge varies with the character of the ore, and in practice is easily ascertained by the workman. The result is a good clean slag, and very little loss of copper.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, APRIL 28, 1865.

COPPER.		£ s. d.		BRASS.		Per. lb.	
Best selected, . . . p. ton	91	0	0	—	Sheets	9½d.	—
Tough cake, . . .	90	0	0	—	Wire	9d.	—
Tin, . . .	90	0	0	—	Tubes	9½d.	—
Burma Burma, . . .	95	0	0	—			
Copper wire, . . . p. lb.	0	1	0	1 0½	STEEL.		Per Ton.
Ditto tubes, . . .	0	1	0	1	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15	10-15 16 0
Smelting & bolting, . . . ton	85	0	0	—	" (hammered)	16	0-16 10 0
Bottoms, . . .	100	0	0	—	Ditto in fagots	16	0-16 10 0
Old (Exchange), . . .	91	0	0	—	English, Spring	18	0-23 0 0
					Bessemer's Engineers Tool	44	0-33 0 0
					" Spindle	20	0 —
IRON.		Per Ton.			QUICKSILVER (per bottle).	8	0 nom.
Bara Welsh, in London, . . .	7	7	6-7 10 0		SPLITTER.		Per Ton.
Ditto, to arrive, . . .	7	7	6-7 10 0		Foreign	20	0-20 2 6
Nail rods, . . .	8	10	0 —		To arrive	20	2 6 —
" Stafford, in London, . . .	8	15	0-9 15 0				
Bara ditto	8	15	0-11 0 0		WING.		
Hoops ditto	9	15	0-10 10 0		In sheets	24	10 0 —
Sheets, single	10	7	6-11 0 0				
Pig No. 1, in Wales, . . .	4	10	0 —		TIN.		
Refined metal, ditto, . . .	4	0	0-5 0 0		English, blocks	97	0 0 —
Bara, common, ditto, . . .	6	15	0-7 0 0		Ditto, Bars (in barrels), . . .	98	0 0 —
Do, merch., Tyne or Tees	7	10	0 —		Ditto, Refined, . . .	100	0 0 —
Ditto, railway, in Wales	6	12	0-6 7 0 0		Banca	98	0 0 —
Ditto, Swed. in London, . . .	12	0	0 —		Straita	93	0 0 —
To arrive	12	0	0 —				
Pig, No. 1, Clyde, . . .	2	15	0-2 19 6		TIN-PLATES.*		
Ditto, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	2	9	6 —		IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1	9-0-1 12 0
Ditto, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2	6	6-2 5 0 0		IX Ditto 1st quality	"	15 0-1 18 0
Railway chairs, . . .	5	10	0-5 15 0		IX Ditto 2d quality	"	1 7-0-1 9 0
" spikes, . . .	11	0	0-12 0 0		IX Ditto 2d quality	"	13 0-1 15 0
					IX Coke	"	1 3-6-1 4 0
LEAD.					IX Ditto	"	1 9-6-1 10 0
English Pig, ordry, soft	20	0	0-20 5 0		Canada plates	" p. ton	13 0-10 0
Ditto (WB)	21	5	0 —		In London; 20s. less at the works.		
Ditto sheet	20	10	0 —				
Ditto red lead	22	0	0-23 0 0		Yellow Metal Sheathing, . . . p. lb.	84-	8½d.
Ditto white	26	0	0-27 0 0		Sheets, . . . p. lb.	84-	8½d.
Ditto patent shot	23	0	0 —		Indian Charcoal Pligs	7	0-0-7 10 0
Spanish	19	0	0-19 5 0		In London		
* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.							

REMARKS.—The astounding and deplorable intelligence received from America, that President Lincoln had been assassinated, has had a prejudicial effect upon the Metal Market. The former news of the surrender of General Lee and his army had caused matters to look decidedly better; and as there appeared every prospect that peace would be the result at no distant day, those engaged in the metal trade were looking forward with well-grounded hope to a revival of the trade with America, and, consequently, an improvement in the metal market here; indeed, already a considerable effect had been produced in the prices of certain metals, which had much advanced; but the advices now received will counteract, for the present at least, these improvements and favourable anticipations. Prices have already fallen, and confidence is somewhat shaken; as it is felt that the future of America is very uncertain, it being quite impossible at the present time to foresee what further changes may take place, or how the late sad events may affect the question of a speedy peace. It is, however, earnestly to be hoped that matters will eventually revert to their original course, when the present excitement has passed away; and that peace may yet be established upon a mild and permanent basis. Should this appear likely to be the case, the depression now felt in the metal market will only be temporary, and we shall soon again see a return to that improvement which has now been interrupted.

COPPER.—The market is not quite so firm. Manufactured can now be obtained at 95½, but orders are not very numerous.

IRON.—In Staffordshire there is a slightly improved demand, and should the American war be brought to a termination, there is no doubt a good demand would spring up from that side. Home orders had got into arrears during the lock-out, and are now being pressed for completion; while the continental demand is also moderately good. Few makers are, however, now getting the full trade prices. In Welsh there is no change whatever—some orders are still being offered which would have gone to Staffordshire had it not been for the lock-out. There are a good number of orders at present on the makers' books. For the week ending the 20th inst. the exports reached 1007 tons. In Swedish iron the price still continues firm. In Scotch pig-iron the varied advices from America have caused considerable fluctuations in prices. At the commencement of the week the price stood at 55s. cash, but the intelligence of the surrender of General Lee and his army caused considerable excitement, and price ran up to 57s. cash, at which a large amount of business was done; this was not, however, maintained, and a fall occurred to 56s. 6d. cash, and afterwards to 56s. 3d. cash, and 55s. 6d. one month, and then further declined to 55s. 9d. cash, and 55s. 1½d. one month. The news of the assassination of President Lincoln created quite a panic, and prices declined to 53s. 9d. cash, and 54s. one month. The last advices from Glasgow report considerable activity in the market at 53s. 9d. twenty-one days, and 54s. 6d. three months, but the tone gradually improved, and business was done at 54s. 6d. cash, and 55s. one month, at which it remained at the close.

LEAD continues in very limited demand, and sales of common English pig have been made at 19½; for other kinds prices are without alteration.

TIN.—The market for Straits was very active at the forepart of the week, and prices continued to advance, business being done as high as 95½ cash and 98½ full prompt; but this upward tendency was checked by the unfavourable advices from America, and prices fell to 93½ cash, at which business was done. Banca, also, which had advanced to 100½, has returned again to the former quotation.

SPELTER.—The late advance in this metal has now been checked, and prices have become lower, business having been done at 20l. 7s. 6d. on the spot, and more recently at 20l. 2s. 6d., and at present even easier terms are obtainable, the present quotation being 20l. to 20l. 2s. 6d. on the spot, and 20l. 2s. 6d. for forward delivery.

TIN-PLATES.—The improved feeling evinced last week has been maintained, and a further advance of 1s. per box has taken place, STEEL and QUICKSILVER in limited demand, at the quotations.

THE LIVERPOOL METAL MARKET—APRIL 27.

FIG-IRON.—As we thought last week, pig-iron has advanced steadily up to Tuesday evening, when the market closed at 57s. 6d. to 58s., cash; but the news of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln caused a panic yesterday, and prices fell to 55s., remaining the same to-day.

MANUFACTURED IRON.—Welsh bars have continued to improve during the week, and are quoted very firmly at 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 15s. in Wales. There is also a better enquiry for Staffordshire iron, at somewhat advanced prices. There is nothing new to report from North Staffordshire, the features of the strike still remaining the same; no iron seems to have been made there yet, and we do not see that matters are any nearer a settlement than they were last week. There is no demand for the States yet, and there is now no likelihood of any for some time to come, as all business must be at a complete standstill across the Atlantic till the present tremendous political crisis is tidied over.

TIN-PLATES have not suffered so much as pig-iron; early in the week they advanced to 22s. 6d. and 23s. for cokes, but yesterday and to-day they have declined to 21s. 6d. and 22s., with little or no business doing. When the present excitement is over they will improve again.

TIN.—English is very firm at the full list price, and smelters refuse to enter large orders. The tin market has taken a decided turn, and is in every way improved.

COPPER, LEAD, AND SPELTER are much in the same position as last week. The murder of Mr. Lincoln has thrown a complete gloom over the whole trade, and business is at a standstill, waiting for further intelligence. President Johnson is well known to be bitterly hostile to the South, and disposed to give no quarter to the vanquished. This, combined with the confusion that will prevail at Washington, may induce the Confederacy to strike another blow for freedom, and prolong the war indefinitely; this, as a matter of course, would be a death-blow to the late improvement which has taken place in the metal market.

IMPORTS OF ORES, &c., FROM APRIL 10 TO APRIL 22:—

295 tons of sulphur ore.	573 bars of tin.
7 casks of zinc.	3 coils of submarine wire.
4534 quintals of copper regulus.	148 coils of wire rods.
28 bags of copper regulus.	10 bundles of lead.
3 bags of copper.	23 bags of silver ore.
1 barrel of copper.	33 bags of metal.
15 casks of copper.	25 bags of lead ore.
120 tons of pig-iron.	60 boxes of steel.
286 bags of copper ore.	2497 bags of copper barilla.
18,554 quintals of copper ore.	

EXPORTS FROM APRIL 10 TO APRIL 22:—

Bar	299	Steel tyres	—
Rod	291	Galvanised sheets	—
Hoop	230	Rich plates	—
Sheet	335	Tyre iron	—
Pig	1765	Knee iron	—
Railway	960	Rails	—
Plates	233	(old)	—
Swedes	214	16,522 boxes of tin-plates.	—

BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 28.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" reports a lively market, and good business done. Many pigs changed hands, and sellers firmer. As to prices, some asking 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per ton.

Scarcely any commercial interest has suffered more in comparison to the war in America than that of mining. For three or four years past the tin miners have lost the best customers for their produce, and have worked on under great difficulties, and with heavy losses. Before the war tin was at 80l. per ton, and has since been at 50l. to 53l. for the same quality, thus seriously reducing the profits on many mines, and causing heavy losses upon others. Copper has also been affected; but, owing to the quantity of silver that it contains, is the only metal that has held firm. It was, therefore, with no small degree of pleasure that the mining world heard on Monday of the prospect of peace. A better feeling altogether prevailed in the MINING SHARE MARKET; and on Tuesday, when a rise of 3l. per ton in tin was reported, it was almost impossible to execute the orders for shares in one or two mines that became in demand. On Wednesday, things again opened buoyantly, but the sad news that soon afterwards arrived from America paralysed it for the time, and it was not yet recovered its tone. We hope, however, for the best, and must patiently await the next tidings from America. We are glad, however, to confirm the report that English tin has risen 3l. per ton, and that a further and immediate rise is by no means improbable. The settling of the fortnightly account took place on Friday, and had no special features, except a very short supply of East Gunnislake shares for delivery. East Gunnislake, in our last, were 2½ to 3½, and the agent's report, received on the Friday morning, valued the lode in the adit end at 80l. per fm. A special report from Capt. Rodda, the agent of Gunnislake (Glaston), valued it at 100l. the same day, and said it had every appearance of continuing. Great was the general surprise, therefore, to learn, on Monday morning, that a telegram had arrived late on the Saturday afternoon, to say that the ore in the end had been cut out by a small cross-course. Shares dropped at once to 1½, 2, and left off 1½. They have since declined to 15s., and leave off 15s. to 20s. On applying at the office of the company to-day for the usual weekly report, we were informed that it had not arrived! In our article of the 15th, we hinted that the discovery might prove merely a "rich bunch or shoot of ore;" though at the reports of the following week led us to expect differently. We may add that a very strong feeling prevailed, both in the market and in Cornwall, that the falling off in the mine was known to one or two jobbers on the London market on Friday, though it was not telegraphed to the office of the company until Saturday; and as some of the parties who operated largely for a fall on Friday are known to be connected with the agent of the mine, it gave rise to grave suspicions, though they may be altogether unfounded; as it is well known that working miners frequently furnish information to the jobbers before it is known to the agent. In the present instance, we are assured that the agents only learnt of the falling off in the lode on the Saturday morning, and we must, therefore, acquit them of blame; though the extraordinary enmity against the mine in another quarter is subject of comment. The ore in the end appears to have been cut out by a small cross-course, but may be long again make its appearance; and the report for the meeting to-morrow may be of a more cheering nature.

West Caradon shares have been in good demand, up to 10½, and have off 8½, 9½; a call of 1½ paid; the cross-cut in the 92 is being pushed on with a view of cutting Glyn and Jope's lodes, with favourable indications; the 38 cross-cut, on Hallett's cross-course, is also near the intersection of Pryor's lode; these three points are of importance, and it is considered a good lode, as either of them would double the price of shares, which must be remembered, have fallen from 70l. East Russell shares were at 3½ to 3½, till Wednesday, when a telegram arrived that the 130 had improved to 30l. per fathom; shares rose to 4; on Thursday another telegram was received that the lode had improved to 70l. per fathom, and shares rose to 4½; on Friday the value had risen to 80l. per fathom, and shares rose to 5½, and left off 4½ to 5. Cook's Kitchen shares have advanced to 10, 11; Bryn Gwio, 18 to 20; Carn Camborne, 30s. to 35s.; Clifford Amalgamated, 29½ to 30½. Wheal Buller, 32 to 34; 20 piches have been set for tin, at 8s. 9d. in 12. Bottle Hill shares in demand, at 10s. to 15s.; the sale of tin just announced, 8½ tons, realised 443l. 0s. 1d. North Shepherds shares have been in good demand, and advanced to 5½; the mine has been inspected by Captain Juleff, of West Chiverton, who gives a very favourable report of its prospects. It is, in fact, situated in a rich district for lead, and shows every prospect of early success.

West Chiverton, 62½ to 65; the sale of lead for the fortnight realised 2253l. The best parcel, 80 tons, brought 21l. 8s.; the second, of 40 tons, 13l. 10s. 6d. per ton. The 80 and 70 west, on Williams's lode, have improved. Wheal Chiverton, 5 to 5½; nearly down to the 70; prospects good. Wentworth Consols, 7½ to 8½; they daily expect to cut the lode in the 30. Drake Walls, 14s. to 16s.; East Basset, 17½ to 18½; East Caradon, 14 to 15; East Carn Brea, 6½ to 7½; East Rosewarne, 1½ to 2; East Wheal Grenville, 3½ to 4½. East Lovell, 11 to 11½; on April 6 the mine sold 11 tons 9 cwt. of tin for 592l. 4s., at an average price of 51l. 6s. 8d. per ton. On the 24th another parcel, of 5½ tons, was sold at an average of 57l. 15s. per ton, and the agent reports all the latter parcel has been raised since the meeting, and that the shaft continues very rich. Laxey, 17½; Great North Laxey, 2 to 3; a good improvement has been telegraphed to-day as having taken place in the 60 south, and the 70 will be commenced in a fortnight. East Grylls, 2 to 3; at the meeting the accounts showed 263l. 16s. 9d. against the mine, but the prospects are improving, so that no call was considered necessary. Great North Downs, 8½ to 9½. Great Wheal Vor advanced to 34, but leave off 32½ to 33½. Hellenbagh, 3½ to 4½; Lady Bertha, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Marke Valley, 5½ to 6½; North Crofty, 2 to 2½; North Roskar, 16 to 17; North Treskerby, 12½ to 14; Frank Mills, 7½ to 7½; Prince of Wales, 3s. to 4s.; Providence Mines, 30 to 32; Redmoor, 3s. to 4s.; Sitchey Wheal Metal, 2½ to 2½; South Condurrow, 2½ to 3½; South Lovell, 2½ to 2½; Stray Park, 18½ to 14½; Tincroft, 16 to 17, and in demand; Tolvalden, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; West Seton, 18s. to 19s.; West Tolgus, 62 to 64; Wheal Basset, 95 to 100; Wheal Creber, 3

is, however, only borne out so far as it relates to cash at the bankers, and on bills receivable, which are less by 27521. than in October last, while, on the other hand, there is an increase in the amount of "outstanding ores" of 24917. In our opinion, "ores on hand" are quite as safe an asset as cash at bank, and, in point of interest, a change in the market price, which cash at bank, would soon pay better than any allowance a bank is likely to make. There has been a considerable falling off in the raisings of iron ore, and of copper and other pyrites there has been an increase of 7000 tons; and the total produce actually sold has brought an increase of 10582, so that the net profits for this half-year amount to 56122, or to 10582, more than in the previous six months. The directors recommend a dividend of 6s. per share, or of 24 per cent. per annum on the capital of 60,000, which will leave about 5000, to be carried to the credit of next half-year. The report from the resident managing director Edward Barrow, Esq., J.P., describes the mine and machinery as in excellent working order, and speaks of the prospects of the mines as most encouraging. He especially alludes to the very satisfactory fact, that during the half-year in question not a single accident occurred in these very extensive mines, which proves what can be accomplished by proper and careful supervision of even very dangerous workings.

The report presented at the first ordinary general meeting of the INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT COMPANY, on Thursday (over which Mr. G. P. Kison presided) was a highly satisfactory one; it will be found in detail in another column. The statement of accounts shows a profit on the nine months ending March, of 98,121. 7s. 7d., or nearly 11,000l. per month. A reserve fund of 60,000l. was created; the preliminary expenses were written off in full; 20,000l. was appropriated to the payment of 10 per cent. dividend, and the balance was carried forward to next account. The directors congratulate the shareholders upon the successful results of their operations, and explain that the reason of recommending only 10 per cent. dividend is that, from the peculiar character of their business, the actual profits, although positively earned, have not yet been wholly received in cash. The profits from business already turned over to the company will enable the directors to recommend annual dividends considerably exceeding the present for the next four or five years. The dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. was, then unanimously sanctioned, and the usual complimentary votes were passed.

The PLYMOUTH SHIPBUILDING, DOCK, AND IRONWORKS COMPANY, with a capital of 250,000l., in shares of 25l. each, has been introduced by the International Contract Company. The object of the undertaking is to purchase the freehold at Queen Anne's Shipyard, at Plymouth, and the shipbuilding business connected with it, and to carry on iron and wooden shipbuilding and mechanical engineering in all its branches. The premises are eligibly situated in close proximity to Sutton Harbour, and forming the seaboard of Cwatar anchorage, the branch station of the South Devon Railway being in the immediate vicinity. It is mentioned that at present there are no iron shipbuilding works at Plymouth, and much inconvenience and expense often result to shipowners in consequence of vessels outward bound having to put back to London for repair. Both labour and the freight of iron, coal, and timber are extremely low, and there is a great and growing demand for such works as they propose to carry on. The yard has a frontage to the sea of upwards of 1200 ft., or capacity for laying down 20 ships, taking an average of 60 feet in width for each ship. The establishment comprises a first-class stone-built dry dock, with all necessary buildings and appliances in good repair, and on the premises are a lime kiln, four excellent dwelling-houses, suitable for manager and employees, six cottages for foremen, &c., a good supply of fresh water, and an abundance of lime and building stone. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. is guaranteed by the International Contract Company.

A company, under the general management of Mr. Lewis Farley, whose practical experience and long residence in Turkey especially qualify him for successfully conducting its affairs, has been incorporated as the OTTOMAN COMPANY, with a capital of 500,000l., in shares of 20l. each, for the purpose of transacting the safe and highly profitable business of commission merchants and financial agents in connection with the trade and commerce of the Ottoman empire, such business being strictly confined to the Ottoman empire by the Memorandum of Association. The safety and remunerative character of the business is evidenced by the consular replies to Sir Henry Bulwer's Circular Despatch, an abstract of which will be found in the prospectus published in another column. The Vice-Consuls' replies are all to the effect that the merchants' chief source of profit is the interest charged upon lending the farmers money on crops, the rate varying from 12 to 72 per cent. per annum.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3175 tons of ore were sold, realising 15,285. 1s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 122. 6s.; average produce, 64; average price per ton, 4l. 16s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 196 tons 7 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per cent.	Ore copper.
Mar. 30.	3393	124 0 0	63 1/2	5 2 6	16 1/2	281 1 6
Apr. 6.	3281	124 0 0	63 1/2	5 6 0	16 1/2	81 11 0
" 13.	2140	122 12 0	63 1/2	5 6 0	15 10 1/2	79 6 0
" 20.	4419	127 16 0	63 1/2	4 11 0	15 11 1/2	79 16 0
" 27.	3175	122 6 0	63 1/2	4 16 6	15 7 1/2	77 16 0

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 2l., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 4d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 3l., and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. 6d.

Mine.	Per share.	Amount.
East Caradon	20 10 0	23072 0 0
Wheal Gwenn	5 0 0	1980 0 0
Clifford	0 12 6	1800 0 0
Dolomith	5 0 0	1790 0 0
West Wheal Gwenn	4 0 0	1600 0 0
Marke Valley	0 2 0	1125 0 0
Wheal Bassett	1 10 0	678 0 0
Total		212,045 0 0

At East Carn Brea Mine meeting, on April 20, the accounts showed a credit balance of 1293. 1s. 7d., with subsequent receipts for copper ore of 3515. 16s. 11d. was received; the meeting was of opinion a change in the management of the mine was desirable; and the committee of management was instructed to dispense with the services of Capt. Thomas Glanville, and appoint another agent in his place. The next sampling was estimated to be about 300 tons of copper ore.

At North Wheal Bassett meeting, on April 19, the accounts showed a debit balance of 4771. 18s. 4d. The arrears of call amount to 679. 5s. 6d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. The treasurer has since received cash for copper ore, 10s. 10s. 3d., and Capt. Roberts says:—"We expect to sample on the 26th inst. about 45 tons of copper ore, better quality than the last, and in a month hence we hope to sell 4 1/2 tons of tin. I cannot promise any increase in the returns of tin; but if the ore in the mine holds down to the 42 there will, I think, be a fair chance of increasing the returns of copper ore; and, on the whole, the prospects are as good, or rather better, than they were two months since."

At Wheal Par meeting, on April 13, reports were read from the agents of the mine, also from Capt. David, of Carn Brea, and Capt. Gooch, of Falmouth, relative to the present position and future working of the mine; when it was resolved that all the steps be stopped, that the engine working of the mine; and that the ends at the 20 be continued to be driven. The offer of Mr. T. E. Ford was accepted, and a sample cargo of iron ore is to be at once sent to him at Swansea. The expenses of the mine are to be at once curtailed, and the offer of the pursuer to reduce his salary to 4l. 4s. per month, of the manager's to 4l. 4s. of the agent's to 6l. 6s., and of the engineer's to 10s. 6d. were accepted. Mr. W. Polkinghorne was engaged to audit the accounts.

At the Lady Bertha Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Upton in the chair), the accounts showed a cash balance of 3421. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Details in another column.

At West Wheal Vor meeting, on Monday (Mr. Gundry in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 2041. Details elsewhere. At Wheal Emily Henrietta meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Jan. and Feb. showed a debit balance of 487. 5s. 5d. The loss on the two months' working was 1771. 10s. 2d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Several relinquishments were received, and the mine will henceforth be in 849ths. It was resolved that, in consequence of the small number of men employed, Mr. Parmewan be in future the only manager of the mine.

At Hington Down Consols meeting on Thursday (Rev. C. Clinton in the chair), the accounts for January and February showed a cash balance in hand of 1811. 16s. 10d. From the report of the agent, it appeared that a large flat lode was intersected in the 40, but that sufficient time had not elapsed to estimate its value, as at the date of the report the lode had been cut into only 3 ft. The 60 ft. level cross-cut would take this lode in the next 6 or 8 feet driving, which was taken as an indication that it was the celebrated Pink lode, that produced such enormous riches in the old Pink Mine. The general prospects were considered most satisfactory. The report was read by the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed.

At Penhalla Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Goslett in the chair), the accounts showed a loss on the three months' working (notwithstanding the depressed price of tin) of only 101. From the report of the agent, it appeared that a large flat lode was intersected in the 40, but that sufficient time had not elapsed to estimate its value, as at the date of the report the lode had been cut into only 3 ft. The 60 ft. level cross-cut would take this lode in the next 6 or 8 feet driving, which was taken as an indication that it was the celebrated Pink lode, that produced such enormous riches in the old Pink Mine. The general prospects were considered most satisfactory. The report was read by the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed.

At the Wheal Ellen (S.A.) meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. P. Champion in the chair), an adjournment took place till May 18, by which time the next advice from Australia would be received. Details in another column.

At the Scottish Australian Investment Company meeting, yesterday, the directors report, together with the resolutions appended thereto, were much approved of, and carried with a great degree of unanimity—there being only one dissentient. The high rate of interest here, and the offer of higher interest by others, prevented the placing of the 5 per cent. guaranteed preference stock, except to the extent of 18,410l.; it was, therefore, resolved that the capital of the company (now consisting of 300,000 ordinary stock fully paid up—2570l. of five per cent. preference fully paid up—and 197,690 of 5 per cent. guaranteed preference stock—of which 18,410l. has been taken and fully paid up as above, be increased by the creation and issue of 179,230l. new preference stock, to be called 6 per cent. guaranteed preference stock. The holders of the 5 per cent. preference stock are to have the option of changing it for 6 per cent. guaranteed preference stock. This new stock is to be paid for by four instalments, due in May and October, 1865, and in January and April, 1866. The directors were authorised to give effect to the resolutions.

At the Hydraulic Tube Drawing and Steel Ordnance Company meeting yesterday the directors congratulated the shareholders upon the progress that had been made during the first nine months of the company's existence, and stated that their confidence in the success of the undertaking and the value of the patents continues unabated. Operations have been somewhat retarded by want of suitable premises, but the directors secured the present works in Maccofield-street on advantageous terms, the lease, with the machinery, having been purchased for less than the price of an engine of the power that included, whilst the situation is sufficiently central for the company's offices; the rental is 1500l. per annum. The necessary machinery is in course of erection, and the directors expect that everything will be shortly completed. Before the expiration of the term for which the 10 per cent. minimum dividend is guaranteed the directors confidently look forward to profitable returns from the sale of the company's manufactures.

TREASURY MINING MARKET.—The news from America that General Lee had surrendered with his whole army caused quite a sensation in the public mind. Tin immediately advanced 31. per ton, and parties best acquainted with the trade are confident that heavy advance will quickly follow—in fact, the tone and firmness of the market have thrown new life into both mine adventurers, agents, and the working miners themselves. Gentlemen who had laid out just their all in tin mines, were almost driven to despair in consequence of the low price, are now quite freed from those fears, and are looking forward to a bright future. The leading tin mines of the district are Wheal Jane, West Jane, St. Day United, Great Busy, Budnick Consols, Polberrow, Wheal Kitty, Wheal View, &c. The lead mines are also looking well, among which may be noticed West Chiverton, North Shepherds, Wheal Hope, Chiverton, North Chiverton, Wentworth, and others. Special attention should be paid to Great South Chiverton, which adjoins West Chiverton, where they have some splendid lodes out at shallow levels, precisely of the same appearance and character as their rich neighbours. Capitalists will do well to invest here, as a great rise in the price of shares may be fully expected. The closing prices are—Wheal Jane, 7l. to 8l.; West Jane, 6s.; Falmouth and Sperries, 25s. to 26s.; Budnick Consols, 40s. to 45s.; Great Busy, 31l. to 31s. 5s.; Wheal Kitty, 5l. to 5l. 5s.; West Kitty, 21s. to 22s.; North Jane, 18s. to 20s.; East Carn Brea, 7l. 5s. to 7l. 10s.; Wheal Rose, 34l. to 35l.; North Treaskerby, 31l. 15s. to 31l. 7s. 6d.; Treaskerby, 4l. to 4l. 10s.; Wheal View, 25s. to 26s.; Cargill, 34l. to 34l. 10s. to 32l.; Great North Downs, 3l. 7s. 6d. to 3l. 10s.; Hallenbeagle, 3l. 10s. to 3l. 15s.

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week numbered 105 vessels, a large proportion screw steamers. The trade for household coal has ruled very heavy throughout the week, at a general reduction in prices of 1s. per ton. Hartley's met with a good enquiry, and have advanced in the week 6d. per ton. Manufacturers' steady, at about last quotations. Hetton Wallsend, 18s.; South Hetton Wallsend, 18s.; Haswell Wallsend, 18s.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; East Hartlepool Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Heugh Hall Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Braddyl's Hetton Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Eden Main, 16s.; Hetton Lyons Wallsend, 15s.; Tunstall Wallsend, 15s.; West Hartley, 16s. 6d.; Hartley's Hartley, 16s. 6d.; 3 cargoes unsold; 60 ships at sea.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Laird, Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported during March was 732,401 tons, against 664,708 tons in the corresponding month of 1864, showing an increase of 67,693 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern ports, 361,382 tons; Yorkshire, 23,457 tons; Liverpool, 45,912 tons; London, 6968 tons; Severn ports, 234,981 tons; and Scotch, 59,701 tons. The increase was—Northern ports, 34,577 tons; Yorkshire ports, 2818 tons; Severn ports, 22,184 tons; Scotch, 14,148 tons. The decrease—Liverpool, 13,002 tons. The total shipments from Jan. to March, 1,762,660 tons; corresponding period last year, 1,772,345 tons; decrease, 9685 tons.

THE SCOTCH IRON TRADE.—On Wednesday, a meeting of malleable ironmasters was held at Glasgow. The suggestion made by the delegates masters at the committee meeting held on Monday last—that the proposed reduction should only be at the rate of 6d. per ton on the wages of puddlers, and 5 per cent. on those of millmen, instead of 1s. and 10 per cent. respectively as originally announced—was accepted and confirmed by the various masters present. At a general meeting of iron-workers held at Coatbridge, on Wednesday, it was agreed to accept the terms offered by the masters, there being only 68 dissentients out of the 1600 men present.—*Scotsman*.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

GREAT CARADON MINE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, ONE HUNDRED SHARES, at 5s. per share cash, all calls paid.—Sellers will please state number to Mr. CHARLES HASLEWOOD, 64, Charles-street, City-road, London, N.B.—Cash on receipt of transfer.

WANTED, by the advertiser, a SITUATION as ASSAYER of COPPER, TIN, LEAD, or SILVER ORE. Accustomed to practical mining in all its branches, or mining accounts. Would prefer going abroad. Parties would save time and trouble by stating salary given, &c. References on application, as usual. Address, "J. W." MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, by a person of considerable experience in Cornish and Devon mining, a SITUATION as MANAGER to a MINING COMPANY on the Continent.—Apply to "R. C." MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

WANTED, by the advertiser, who has had 30 years' practical experience as a miner, a SITUATION either as UNDERGROUND AGENT, DRESSER, or MANAGER of a SLATE QUARRY. No objection to go abroad.—Copies of testimonials will be forwarded on application to "E. D." MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WATER WHEEL WANTED, about 30 to 35 feet, by 3 or 4 feet breast.—Address, with full particulars and lowest cash price, Mr. Hays, Bampfylde Copper Mining Company (Limited), 5, Chapel-street, Liverpool.

FOR SALE, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SHARES IN THE GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON, at 5s. per share.—Apply to "E. Y." Post-office, Throgmorton-street, City.

HARRIS AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, 15, GEORGE STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Having had 25 years' experience in the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and three in the London market, with daily information of important changes from qualified agents, also the most authentic reports relating to other investments, he is in a position to afford the earliest information to his clients, and to direct capitalists whether to buy or sell in mines, railways, or other securities.

Investors should apply to him for reliable information relative to the Chiverton Mines also the Camborne and Illogan districts.

A carefully selected list of sound progressive and dividend shares (certain to give a large percentage immediately) forwarded on receipt of 5s. in stamps.

Orders and telegrams receive immediate attention.

TO INVESTORS.—In consequence of the death of the proprietor, the FOLLOWING SHARES are FOR SALE, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Particulars on application to Mr. J. N. WOODS, 33, Cumberland-street, Finsbury, S.W.:

No. of shares.	Paid.	Price.	No. of shares.	Paid.	Price.
10 East India Co.	£50 (all)	£35	8 Crown & W. S. S.	(all)	£5
10 Agency ..	..	..	10 Fortuna Co.	£15	..
20 Gloucester ..	30	.. 35	21 Cresver Abraham	68	.. 15
20 Cape Cornwall ..	70	.. 35	30 City of London	70	.. 50
(St. Just) ..	..	..	and Colonial	..	..
6 Havan Silver-Ld.	25 1/2	.. 9	Finance ..	..	..
50 So. Devon Slab	162 1/2	.. 140	20 Maudlin ..	122	.. 85
and Slate ..	..	..	50 Wheal Ida ..	25	..

No reasonable offer refused.

ROBERT LIBBY AND SON, MINE SHAREDEALERS, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

All mines that they recommend, as under, to capitalists they would advise them to obtain the services of practical agents to inspect for them before buying, as they then would know where and what they are laying their capital out in.

Wheal Trannack. Crane. South Crofty.
East Looe. Rosewarne United. Great North Laxey.
East Carn Brea. East Rosewarne. New Rosewarne.
Clifford Amalgamated. Sitchey Metal. Wheal Curtis.
Parties wishing to have mines inspected can have practical agents recommended by applying to R. LIBBY AND SON.

ISAAC FRANCIS, NANT, WREXHAM, a dresser of 30 years experience, is OPEN TO INSPECT ANY DRESSING PLACE on moderate terms. Mr. FRANCIS can introduce PLANS OF IMPROVEMENTS that will SAVE THIRTY PER CENT. COST in certain departments of any dressing floors.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS INSPECTS AND REPORTS ON ANY MINERAL PROPERTY. In all cases where procurable a plan will accompany his report.—15, Hatton-garden, E.C.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, RAILWAY DEBENTURES AND BONDS, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN BONDS, AND BRITISH MINES.—Messrs. TREDINNICK AND CO., of 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., may be consulted confidentially as to the eligibility of all bond investments. A selected list forwarded on application.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The advices from the mines received by the West India mail, which arrived yesterday, are of the most encouraging character, fully corroborating the favourable opinions hitherto entertained as to the value of this company's property. The official detailed report will appear next week.

MINING MACHINERY.—An improved pestle and mortar ore-crushing machine has been invented by Mr. P. G. Gardiner, of New York. It is stated that one most commendable feature, financially considered, is its extraordinary cheapness as compared with a stamp mill of like capacity. Its compact form and comparatively light weight likewise give it an advantage in facilitating its transport to remote mines. The apparatus consists of a circular pan or rotating kettle, carrying a ball of about a couple of tons weight. The pan moves upon a diagonal axle, which is attached at its upper end to an arm, so that it receives a rotatory and oscillating motion at the same time. By this arrangement the quartz or metallic ore is reduced to an impalpable powder at the rate of about 1 ton per hour, with not more than 5-horse power. As the machine has a steady oscillating movement given to the ball, which is entirely free and continually changing its position, a compound rotary motion, the entire surface of the ball is brought in contact with the substance to be ground, thereby accomplishing a greater amount of perfect grinding force with less power than any other machine ever before constructed. It is fed at the top of sizes usually fed to stamps, and is discharged through a cone in the centre of the machine, passing out to any desired point. Mr. Gardiner also employs a cranking machine, somewhat similar to Blake's Stone Crusher.

OBTAINING MOTIVE POWER.—An invention has been provisionally specified by Mr. Samuel Young, of Manchester, which relates to the production and application of a motive power by means of the pressure of weights, and the improvements consist in a novel combination, construction, and arrangement of mechanism for applying the power so obtained to a crank shaft, so as to constitute an engine. The weights are to be applied in the form of ordinary "governor balls," connected to a slide which presses upon one end of a series of bell crank levers, and so causes another lever to slide or move a cylinder (having a diagonal rib on its surface) along a key-way on the crank shaft, which sliding movement causes the ends of two levers to act against the diagonal rib, so as by their friction to effect the revolution of the cylinder and crank shaft, the opposite ends of such levers also transmitting motion to a sliding block or spring, which is connected by a rod to the crank on the crank shaft, from which the "governor balls" receive motion. Thus it will be seen that when the power of the engine is beginning to be spent the weight of the balls, by falling and pressing the levers, maintains the working power.

TESTING STEAM-BOILERS.—In order to obviate the supposed injurious effects of the hydraulic blow of the water upon the plates, Mr. Jobard, so long since as 1844, proposed (as described in Mr. Page's paper, read before the Society of Arts on Wednesday), to fill the boiler with water, first loading the safety-valves, and to then dilute the water by means of heat applied on the outside. In applying this discovery, Dr. Joule, of Manchester, in addition to the loaded safety-valve, used a metallic pressure-gauge, "to be constantly observed; and if the pressure arising from the expansion of the water goes on increasing continuously, without sudden decrease or stoppage, until the test pressure is obtained, it may be inferred that the boiler has sustained it without suffering strain." The plan has the merit of affecting the plates by both heat and pressure, thus bringing them under everyday conditions.

RAILROAD MAKING IN KANSAS.—An American paper states that a contract has been made with industrial Germans to bring from Germany 3000 men, who will each take a tract of the Kickapoo Railroad lands in Kansas, and work out its value on the railroad. An agent is now in Germany for the purpose of forwarding the men, and they are expected to arrive in May.

COPPER ORES.

Date. Mines. Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.

April 21—Great Laxey.....150£ 6 19 6 St. Helen's Co.

LEAD ORES.

Date. Mines. Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.

April 21—Cargill.....72£17 10 0 R. Mitchell & Son.

April 25—Wheal Trelawny.....5528 15 0 Bury Port Co.

April 27—Wheal Frank Mills.....7520 6 0 R. Mitchell & Son.

ditto.....8513 10 0 ditto

—Westminster.....4013 6 0 Walker, Parker, & Co.

—Mount Pleasant.....1012 16 6 ditto

—Hendra Ucha.....212 13 6 A. Epton.

—ditto.....212 13 6 Newton, Keston, & Co.

—ditto.....212 13 6 Walker, Parker, & Co.

—Bryngwyn.....1013 2 6 ditto

—Fron Hall.....812 16 6 ditto

—Glan Allun.....2013 2 6 ditto

—South Kilmorey.....2 1/211 9 0 Newton, Keston, & Co.

—Pool Park.....2513 16 6 Walker, Parker, & Co.

—Roman Gravel.....2512 15 6 Newton, Keston, & Co.

—Penyclyn.....2512 12 6 Walker, Parker, & Co.

—Llangynog United.....2312 3 6 ditto

—Park.....4313 3 6 ditto

—Cwmbyr.....2011 3 0 Newton, Keston, & Co.

—Dyffrynwm.....912 12 0 Walker, Parker, & Co.

—Caecronoy.....814 2 6 ditto

—Llanerchyr.....713 8 6 Newton, Keston, & Co.

Cargill Mine sold, on April 21, 24 tons of halvans, to R. Mitchell & Son, for 170l.

BLACK TIN.

Date. Mines. Tons c. q. lbs. Price per ton. Amount. Purchasers.

April 24—Gt. Wheal Vor.....70 6 3 21£4082 10 8—

April 25—Cuddra.....10 14 2 18596 11 4—

—Grenville.....14 10 3 22835 0 0—

April 26—Wheal Uny.....13 1 0 23695 9 2—Daubus.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled April 12, and sold at Tab's Hotel, Redruth, April 27.

Mines. Tons. Price. Mines. Price. Tons.

Clifford Amalgamated.....80£1 9 6 West Damsel.....51£4 8 6

ditto.....760 8 0 ditto.....441 5 6

ditto.....687 0 0 ditto.....444 4 6

ditto.....471 13 0 ditto.....334 9 0

ditto.....584 1 0 ditto.....267 8 0

ditto.....571 2 0 ditto.....626 13 6

ditto.....502 1 6 ditto.....545 17 0

ditto.....461 11 6 ditto.....537 7 6

ditto.....325 6 0 ditto.....243 3 6

ditto.....164 10 6 ditto.....224 5 6

South Caradon.....315 10 6 ditto.....683 14 6

ditto.....308 8 6 ditto.....683 14 6

ditto.....6416 1 0 ditto.....474 15 6

ditto.....566 6 6 ditto.....806 1 6

ditto.....547 2 6 ditto.....603 14 6

ditto.....4612

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

GREAT LAXEY.—In our last we replied to a correspondent of our Circular, and stated that we did not know of any real cause for a fall of 3l. per share in these shares. This week another correspondent informs us that we are in error in supposing the shares had in reality fallen, as the bonus on the new shares was more than equal to the difference in quotations. He also asks us our reasons for considering Great North Laxey the only mine among those around the star that seems worthy of our notice. In the first place, respecting the quotation of Great Laxey, shares were a few months since done as high as 21l., and the quotation that struck our first correspondent was 16l., a difference of 5l.; but if we take into consideration that a purchaser of five shares at 21l.—105l.—had one new share allotted to him at 8l., the six would cost him 113l.; and these, at the late price of 16l., would have brought him 96l., a fall of very near 3l. per share, as we stated. The price of shares, it will be seen, has now gone up to 18l. each. In reference to the second question, we consider Great North Laxey Mine the best speculation near Great Laxey, for two reasons.—1. The district is one in which one does not make shallow, and years and money are required to make a mine. Great North Laxey is seven years in advance of the others—has had during that seven years 23,000l. spent upon it, is now 70 fathoms deep, and productive; while its machinery and plant are equal to carry it down 100 fathoms.—2. The rich lode of Great Laxey is a north and south lode, which has been either lost sight of, or unexplained to many, and can only pass through or benefit a sett north or south of it. Great North Laxey adjoins north, and has the rich lode not only running through it, but already productive.

BOTTLE HILL.—In March last we referred to a tin sale then made, of 459l. 12s. 11d. for the produce of two months. Last week another sale took place, the produce of rather more than a month, and it realised 443l. 0s. 1d.—8 tons at 54l. 7s. 6d. per ton, and $\frac{1}{2}$ ton at 25l. The monthly cost is under 250l., including merchants' bills.

THE TREMADOC AND RALTWEN SLATE COMPANY

(LIMITED).
Capital £25,000, in 5000 shares of 5s. each.
Deposit 10s. per share on application, and 10s. upon allotment.
A call of 1l. per share will be payable thirty days after allotment.
No future call will exceed 2l. per share, and two months' notice will be given.
Should no allotment be made, all deposits will be returned in full without deductions.
The quarry is at the present time being worked, and capable of yielding returns.
The directors have succeeded in entering into an arrangement whereby a minimum interest of 8 per cent. per annum is secured for the first and second years.
Registered under the Companies Act of 1862.

DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL B. BARNETT, Esq., Clifton-gardens, Malda-va.
WILLIAM B. BEATTY, Esq., 24, Argyle-road, Kensington.
JOHN FITZPATRICK, Esq., 59, Eglon-road, Nottingham.
WILLIAM J. LINDSAY, Esq., 46, Lime-street, E.C.
JOHN G. NOBLE, Esq., Junior Carlton Club.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Osling, Osborne, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

TEMPORARY SECRETARY.—J. Nightingale, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—160, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.
This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing the lease and plant and extending the works of a valuable and important slate and slab quarry, admirably situated as hereafter described, within a very short distance of the town of Portmadoc, in North Wales. The quarry proposed to be purchased by this company has been worked for upwards of two years on a limited scale, and it is with the object of largely increasing the present workings that this company has been formed.

The quarry, lately known as Ty-Cerrig, is situated in the parish of Penmorfa, in the county of Carnarvon, and is opened on the face of a steep mountain within two miles of Portmadoc, the chief shipping port of the West of Wales, and possesses every facility for cheap and economical working by means of adit levels, together with ample tip room for the deposit of waste to an unlimited extent. A tramway runs through the base of the property, by means of which the produce of slates and slabs may be conveyed to the quay at Portmadoc for shipment, at a cost of less than 1s. per ton, whereas many quarries have to pay 5s. and even 7s. per ton.

Some idea may be formed of the enormous profits realised from quarries when it is stated that the celebrated Penrhyn Quarries returned an annual net profit of more than £100,000; the Llanberis Quarries, about £50,000; the Welsh Slate Company, commonly known as Lord Palmerston's, about £40,000; and many others, too numerous for the limits of a prospectus, all making similarly large profits, and in nearly every instance equivalent to about 50 per cent. on the capital employed.

The following extract from the *Times*, of the 24 January last, applies equally to the present time:—
"THE SLATE QUARRIES OF WALES.—During the past year an extraordinary amount of activity has characterised the slate trade of Wales. The demand has been so great that buyers never expect their orders, even if small, to be executed within six months, and in many instances contracts are declined altogether, owing to the press of demand. The old-established quarry proprietors of North and South Wales have reaped handsome returns as the result of this activity."

This quarry which the company propose purchasing is capable of producing slates and slabs of the finest quality. A further moderate outlay of capital will, it is confidently expected, place the quarry in a permanent dividend-paying position.

The quarry is held under an agreement for a lease upon very favourable conditions, and for a long term, of which only two years have expired, at the moderate royalty of 1-14th, and an agreement has been entered into with the vendors to the company for the purchase of the lease, together with all plant and work done for the sum of £2500 cash, £2750 in fully paid-up shares, and a further sum of £2200 payable in instalments over a period of years.

The quarry being now in a position to make returns, the directors have entered into such an arrangement for the management and superintendence of the works as will secure them a minimum interest upon the capital subscribed of 8 per cent. for the first and second years, and they have taken ample security to guarantee the payment of the same. Should the margin of profit from the sales of produce exceed in value the amount of this guaranteed interest, the excess will be applied to increasing the amount of the dividend.

The Articles of Association contain no special clause, and a copy can be seen at the offices of the company, or at the office of the solicitor.

Samples of the slate and slabs can be seen at the company's offices, and arrangements for contracts entered into.

The company pay no bonus either in money or shares to the promoters.

Full prospectuses, with reports by Evan Hopkins, Esq., and others, and forms of application for shares, can be obtained from the brokers or secretary at the company's offices. A very considerable proportion of the necessary capital has been privately subscribed. Should no allotment be made, all deposits will be returned in full.

THE TREMADOC AND RALTWEN SLATE COMPANY

(LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that, in consequence of the amount of capital already privately subscribed, NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES can be RECEIVED after TUESDAY, May 9, 1865. By order.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT COMPANY (LIMITED) INVITE APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES IN

THE PLYMOUTH SHIPBUILDING, DOCK, AND

IRONWORKS COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

Capital £250,000, in 10,000 shares of £25 each.

Deposit on application, £1 per share, and £1 on allotment.

Future calls not to exceed £3 per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

Discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on calls paid in advance.

DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM LUSCOMBE, Esq., J.P. (Messrs. Luscombe, Ross, and Co.), Chairman of the Sutton Harbour Company, and Consul for the Governments of France, Holland, &c., Plymouth.

Sir JOHN GRAY, Director of the Lands Securities Company.

FRANCIS HICKS, Esq. (Messrs. Hicks and Co.), Director of the Great Western Dock Company, Plymouth.

S. G. GETTY, Esq., M.P., Belfast.

JAMES PEARCE, Esq. (late Constructor at Her Majesty's Dockyard), Saltash, Cornwall.

JOHN TREBLY, Esq. (Messrs. Trebly and Co.), Consul for the Governments of Italy, Belgium, Mecklenburg, Sardinia, &c., Plymouth.

D. J. HOARE, Esq., Director of the International Contract Company (Limited).

JAMES BORMAN, Esq. (Messrs. Hickie, Borman, and Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company).

BANKERS.—The National Bank, Old Broad-street, London, and Dublin.

Messrs. Harris and Co., Naval Bank, Plymouth.

SOLICITORS.—H. M. Kewell, Esq., 13, Clement's Inn, London, W.C.

John Kelly, Esq., Plymouth.

ENGINEERS.—Messrs. J. and A. Serimgeour and Co., 10, Old Broad-street, E.C.

F. H. Westlake, Esq., Plymouth.

Edward Fox, Esq., Dame-street, Dublin.

ENGINEER.—John Scott Tucker, Esq., Great George-street, Westminster.

AUDITOR.—F. W. Spooner, Esq., America-square.

SECRETARY.—William Cooper, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—85, CANNON STREET WEST, E.C.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing the freehold property known as Queen Anne's Ship-yard, and the valuable shipbuilding business now carried on by private capitalists therein; of carrying on shipbuilding in iron and wood, and of mechanical engineering in all its branches.

The shipbuilding-yard possesses a frontage to the sea of upwards of 1200 ft., in which there will be capacity for laying down 30 ships, taking an average of 60 ft. in width for each ship. As at present constituted, the establishment comprises a first-class stone-built dry dock, 260 ft. by 52 ft., in perfect working condition, with steam-engine, circular saw-gear, smith's shop, timber sheds, offices and buildings, with slips, quays, and other necessary appliances, all in good repair. On the premises there is a capital lime-kill, four excellent dwelling-houses, suitable for the manager and employees of the company, six cottages for foremen, &c., a good supply of fresh water, and an abundance of lime and building stone.

It is proposed to lengthen the present dry dock 50 ft., to construct two additional dry docks, and one large floating dock, to be divided by caissons, also additional frontage quays, and to extend the appliances generally, with the view to the construction and repair of iron and wooden ships, the manufacturing of marine and other engines, armour and other plates, single iron, and every description of iron work.

For the purposes of the company the position of the premises is not to be surpassed; they are in close proximity to Sutton Harbour, forming the sea-bound of Catwater anchorage, and are completely sheltered, first by the Plymouth Breakwater, and next by the peninsula of Mount Batten, in addition to which the approaches to the premises are completely commanded by the guns of the citadel. The branch station of the South Devon Railway Company is situated in the immediate vicinity, and H. M. Dockyard, Devonport, is within an easy distance.

This company will offer unusual facilities for carrying on the proposed business, in consequence of both labour and the freight of iron, coal, and timber being extremely low, added to which much expense will be saved, as the materials will be delivered on the quays of the company free of all dues and charges.

At present there are no iron shipbuilding works at Plymouth, and much inconvenience and expense often results to shipowners in consequence of vessels outward bound having to put back to London for repair.

The directors consider it unnecessary to allude to the other advantages possessed by this company, further than to state that there is a great and growing demand for such works as they propose to carry on.

The operations of the company will be conducted by Mr. Joseph Banks, who will devote his well-known experience exclusively to the interests of the company, aided by gentlemen of acknowledged mechanical skill. As the whole of the valuable property has been ceded to the directors upon terms which are considered highly advantageous, the profitable result of the undertaking may be deemed as assured.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. is guaranteed for three years by the International Contract Company (Limited).

In the event of non-allocation of shares being made, the deposit will be returned in full. Should a lesser number of shares be allotted than are applied for, the deposit will be made available towards the payment on allotment, and the balance (if any) returned to the applicant.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be inspected at the office of the solicitors, brokers, and 85, Cannon-street West.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the offices of the International Contract Company, 85, Cannon-street West, and of the bankers, brokers, and solicitors.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Plymouth Shipbuilding, Dock, and Ironworks Company (Limited).
GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your bankers (Messrs.) the sum of £ being a deposit of 1l. per share on shares in the above company, I request that you will allot me that number of shares, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit on allotment, and to sign the Articles of Association of the company when required, and I authorise you to place my name on the register of members in respect of the shares allotted to me.

Usual signature
Name in full
Residence
Date Profession

THE WEST TRELAWNY MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).
Registered under the Companies Act, 1862.

Capital, £30,000, in 10,000 shares of £3 each; 10s. to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment. Subsequent calls not to exceed 5s. per share.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Campbell M. Thomas, Esq., C.E. (of C. and C. Thomas, Redruth, Cornwall).

SECRETARY.—Mr. Charles Gibson.

BANKERS.—Manchester and County Bank, Manchester.

INSPECTING AGENT.—Capt. Eliza Harvey, Marazion, Cornwall.

AUDITORS.
Richards Roberts, Esq. (late manager of the National Provincial Bank), Blandford.

Messrs. Vaughan and Spragg, accountants, Manchester.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.—Messrs. Harvey and Co., Clarence Chambers, Manchester.

REGISTERED OFFICES.
ALDINE CHAMBERS, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

PROSPECTUS.

This valuable mine is situated in the parish of Gwennap, Cornwall, on the northern declivity of Carn Rilla, a sister and adjoining hill to Carn Brea, on the northern side of which the celebrated Carn Brea Mines are situated, in one of the first mining districts in Cornwall, in a stratification productive of the greatest courses of ore in that celebrated county, in confirmation of which it is only necessary to quote the following statistics:—Carn Brea, Tincoff, Kitchin, and Dolcoath have returned upwards of £200,000 profit; West Basset, Great Basset, Great South Toig, East Pool, Crofty, and South Keston, £150,000; South Toig, North Pool, North Reakear, Soton, and West Soton Mines, £500,000. These mines are situated to the west. To the east are the Gwennap Mines, one of which (the United Mines) returned £200,000; Wheal Jewel, £450,000; Pollice, £200,000; Wheal Clifford, celebrated for its hot lode and riches, and other productive mines. To the south, in Treavean, which returned £454,422; Penstruthal, £130,000 in dividends. To the north, are North Downs, Wheal Rose, Harrow, Montague, and the Toigues, which returned £250,000.

The lodes of many of these extraordinary mines traverse West Trelawny. The successful development of this property is, therefore, a matter of apparent certainty from its analogy to its rich neighbours, it being merely a matter of sinking to the depth at which the riches in the other mines have been found to exist. The lodes have already been opened on superficially, and their general character, size, bearing, and appearance destroy any uncertainty as to this expectation. One lode in particular, which is from 4 to 5 feet wide, is of a most splendid character, containing large quantities of gossan, which experience has proved to be a reliable indication of rich deposits in depth.

With such a situation as this mine possesses, being literally surrounded by mines of renowned wealth, it will be at once seen that the prospects of this company are free of the ordinary risk of mining enterprises; and its further development appears to be certain of similar discoveries, and of consequent profit to shareholders. It is in a state of infancy with regard to depth, being only 50 fms. from surface. This level can be continued eastward on the course of two lodes in virgin ground, which will also give a high range of backs, without the aid of machinery, to the depth of 70 fms. Two shafts are in good repair and available, and the operations can be carried on at a trifling expense. It is proposed to effectually develop the mine by sinking a shaft in the middle of the sett, which will command the junction of two lodes; and as junctions of lodes are of the first importance in mining, leading to ores in vast quantities, the greatest expectation, according to universal experience, may be safely relied upon.

The natural advantages of the property are highly favourable to inexpensive exploration, the water being drained to a great extent by surrounding mines, thus preventing the necessity of heavy and costly machinery.

The property has been inspected by the following eminent practical men, whose opinions are unanimous as to the great value of the property, and its certain prospect of becoming a most lucrative undertaking:—Capt. Pope, manager of Wheal Basset; Capt. H. James, inspecting agent for Messrs. Webb, Geach, and Pennington; Capt. Edwards, late manager of Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes); Capt. Webb, manager of the Cathedral Mine; Capt. Glasdon, manager of the Clifton and Wentworth Mines.

Subjoined are extracts from their reports. Detailed copies may be had on application.

EXTRACTS REFERRED TO.

I have every reason to think that this property, if properly explored, will make a profitable and lasting mine. I recommend it with confidence to any gentlemen inclined to speculate in mining.
Captain POPE.

Taking into consideration the number of lodes running through the property, and the surrounding mines having yielded such riches, I believe it to be a really good speculation, which on development will be found to richly remunerate the shareholders.
Captain HENRY JAMES.

I consider this property well worthy the attention of capitalists, as in all probability it will only require a moderate capital to bring it into a profitable state of working.
Captain EDWARDS.

In conclusion, I can most safely recommend the mine as an investment free from the ordinary risks of mining, and I am firmly convinced that whoever works West Trelawny will be most amply rewarded for their outlay.
Captain J. WEBB.

After carefully regarding the surface of this property, with its character in the edit

60 fms. deep, I consider it a mining property of more than ordinary merit, the development of which I feel confident will prove a great success.
Captain GLASSON.

March 13, 1865.—A careful inspection of this mine, both underground and at surface, enables me to pronounce it to be a most splendid property. Having regard to its situation, being completely surrounded by the richest mines of our famous county, and its own mineralogical features, the lodes being of the same character precisely as its neighbours, I see no chance of its failing to become equally valuable. It will to me be strange and unaccountable if the mine does not prove exceedingly rich. If my judgment prove wrong, I shall consider my thirty years' experience of no avail in forming a conclusion.
ELISHA HARVEY.

Applications for shares must be addressed to Messrs. HARVEY and Co., the financial agents to the company, Clarence Chambers, Manchester.

THE STIPERSTONES MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £70,000, in 7000 shares of £10 each.

First call, £3 10s. per share.

This company was duly registered on the 11th of January last, under the Limited Liability Act, 1862, for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of the Pennine and Bog Mines, in this county: 6000 of the company's shares have been already allotted, and taken up by bona fide capitalists. The remaining 1000 shares are yet in hand, for allotment at £10 per share.

The company sampled their first lot, 50 tons of lead ore, on the 11th inst., which has since realised £15 l. 6d. per ton, and will continue to sample monthly in future, having considerable reserves, quite irrespective of new ground, which is opening out well, as the result of present operations.

A new 60 in. Cornish pumping, and a new 20 in. winding and crushing engine, have been ordered by the directors for the Pennine Mine.

Applications for shares will be accordingly received at the Old Bank, or at the registered offices of the company, St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury, up to the 15th of May next; and in the meantime prospectuses, plans, and reports may be obtained from the bankers or the Secretary.—Offices, St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury, April 25, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE STIPERSTONES MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

TENDERS ARE REQUIRED FOR THE ERECTION OF TWO ENGINE AND BOILER HOUSES, AND OTHER BUILDINGS, for this company, at their PENNINE LEY MINE, near MINSTERLEY, SALOP.

Drawings and specifications may be seen at the office of the company, St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury, on and after the 27th day of April inst.; and each tender must be forwarded to the office not later than the 3d May next.

The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Offices, St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury, April 25, 1865. EDWARD DANIEL, Sec.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT COMPANY

(LIMITED).
Capital £4,000,000, in 80,000 shares of £50 each.

First issue, 40,000 shares.

CHAIRMAN.—GEORGE PAYNE KITSON, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM LATHAM BAILEY, Esq. (Messrs. Bailey Brothers and Co.), Liverpool.

Sir JOHN GRAY, Director of the Land Securities Company.

ROBERT SIMPSON, Esq. (Messrs. Frederick Levick and Co.), Cwm Celyn Ironworks, and London.

P. S. FLETCHER, Esq. (Messrs. Alexander Fletcher and Co.), King's Arms-yard, E.C.

S. L. KOE, Esq., Bowling Iron Company, Bradford.

SAMUEL GIBSON GETTY, Esq., M.P., Belfast.

V. BAVIER (Messrs. S. and J. V. Bavier, bankers), Switzerland.

M. JULES LEVITA, Advocate to the Austrian Legation, Paris.

EDWARD PICKERING, Esq., 9, Park-street, Westminster.

D. J. HOARE, Esq., Director of the Bank of Hindustan.

HENRY ALERS HANKEY, Chairman New Zealand Banking Corporation.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.—Edward Pickering, Esq.

SECRETARY.—Mr. W. S. Hopley.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Sole, Turner, and Hardwick, 68, Aldermanbury.

BANKERS.
The National Bank. The Bank of London.

Offices, 85, CANNON STREET WEST, LONDON, E.C.

At the FIRST GENERAL ORDINARY MEETING of the shareholders, held at the offices of the company, 85, Cannon-street West, on Thursday, the 27th day of April, 1865, GEORGE PAYNE KITSON, Esq., in the chair.

The following report was presented:—
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING THE 31ST MARCH, 1865.

The directors have the pleasure to submit their first report and balance-sheet to the 31st ult.

The statement of account shows a profit of £96,121 7s. 7d., with which, after deducting £7843 4s. 1d., the directors propose to deal as follows:—By recommending the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, amounting to £20,000, inclusive of the interim dividend already paid; by placing to a reserve fund the sum of £60,000; by allocating £5000 in discharge in full for the preliminary expenses; and carrying the balance forward to next account.

The directors venture to think they may congratulate the shareholders upon the successful results of their operations at the very outset of their career. They wish at the same time to explain that in dealing with the large profits which have been made, they have decided upon limiting their recommendation of a dividend to 10 per cent. per annum, and recommend the appropriating of the balance in the manner before mentioned, because, from the peculiar character of their business, the actual profits, although positively earned, have not yet been wholly received in cash.

The directors are restrained from entering into any detail of their transactions, for the obvious reasons that their business is also the business of other companies and persons, whose affairs they are not warranted in disclosing; and besides, their doing so could not be otherwise than detrimental to the interests of this company.

The directors have, however, much pleasure in stating, for the information of the shareholders, that the portion of the business secured which has already arrived at a condition to be, and has actually been, turned over to the company, will yield such large and certain profits, as secured as to be free from all contingencies whatever, that your directors feel justified in giving the assurance, that out of the profits from these alone, without at all calculating on the business which is to be turned over to the company when fully matured, they will be enabled to recommend, during each of the next four or five years, annual dividends considerably exceeding that which you are now called on to declare.

In conclusion, the directors wish to express their conviction that the position of the business of the company renders it unnecessary to make any further call.

GEORGE KITSON, Chairman.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT COMPANY (LIMITED).

Dr.—To capital:—BALANCE-SHEET to 31st MARCH, 1865.

40,000 shares, £10 each £400,000 0 0

Less arrears of call £68,750 0 0 £331,250 0 0

Notices to Correspondents.

ABERAMAN IRONWORKS COMPANY.—Fully agreeing in the opinion of your correspondents that the present state of affairs is a matter of great importance, and that the directors of the company should be held to account, I am not yet aware of any step being taken by the directors to do so. I am not yet aware of any step being taken by the directors to do so. I am not yet aware of any step being taken by the directors to do so.

ABERAMAN IRONWORKS.—The pressure which has been brought to bear upon the directors of the company through the Journal, and the evident disposition of the shareholders to organize an effective committee for an appeal to the Court of Chancery, has made the directors feel it their duty to place before the shareholders a full statement of the present position of the company. But what a confession! Instead of an estate of 1,000 acres, they admit they actually paid two instalments of the purchase-money of 100 acres, and in a subsequent report, that the land had been carefully surveyed by two independent surveyors, with three directors of the company. The survey by two independent surveyors, with three directors of the company, is a confession of the directors that they were not to be trusted.

ABERAMAN IRONWORKS.—At last we have a circular respecting the progress of the directors, which winds up rather unsatisfactorily—for the word "arrangement" is one of considerable ambiguity. Do our shareholders intend to return the money paid, or to return the company to the shareholders? Or what are the directors' intentions? Why did not the notice state candidly that the amounts would be returned shortly, for this only will be thoroughly satisfactory to the shareholders? Nothing has yet been satisfactory. Whether it will be returned or not, it cannot be argued from the past promises, which are as vain as the present is doubtful.

ABERAMAN IRONWORKS.—In my opinion the time is ripe for action. The statements in the circular of April 24 are so astounding that I cannot believe any shareholder will be so careless of his own interests as to permit the directors to make any arrangement other than the return of the money.—C.

ABERAMAN IRONWORKS.—In reference to the remarks of "A. B." on this subject, in last week's Journal, I beg to refer him to the Companies Act, 1862, 25th and 26th Vic., sec. 40, sec. 96, clauses 2 and 6, and sec. 133, by which the Liquidators have power to "raise any sum or sums of money," and "to carry on the business of the company, so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding-up of the same."—A. DUNN.

ABERAMAN IRONWORKS.—Under this heading, your correspondent, "A. B." asks whether he is bound to pay the money borrowed by the liquidators, without the consent or knowledge of the shareholders, for carrying on the mine. I should think most certainly not; but whether it is his duty on the part of an individual shareholder to object to the money being taken is quite another question. The liquidators cannot legally expend the money in hand, much less borrow money, except such as is absolutely necessary for the winding-up of the concern; and if the shareholders refuse to reimburse them for the illegal outlay, the liquidators must personally pay the amount. But as the resolution was that a new company should be formed upon the ruins of the old one, the liquidators may have been justified, morally if not legally, in carrying on the mine as they did, in order, if possible, to sell the property as a going concern, instead of as an abandoned one.—PRACTICAL.

ABERAMAN IRONWORKS.—A letter for "A. B." is waiting for him at the Journal office.

ABERAMAN IRONWORKS ACT.—It appears to me that Cornish miners know their rights too well to require the interference of gentlemen "not connected with or specially interested in any mine" to direct how their mining operations shall be carried on; yet I think that if Lord Lonsdale's bill, with certain amendments, were passed, it would be a great benefit to the mining community. There is one class of mines, however, which would be the operation of the measure very acutely, and, unfortunately, the class is probably the largest of any—I allude to mines nearly paying costs, yet requiring continual calls upon the shareholders. It is the hope that success will ultimately be achieved that induces the shareholders in them to pay their periodical calls; but let the Government mine officers order such a mine to be provided with mechanical appliances for raising and lowering the men, and what would be the result? The compliance with the order would necessitate the outlay of some hundreds of pounds, and the shareholders, being already taxed to their utmost, would probably have abandoned the enterprise rather than incur the unnecessary additional outlay.—H. HASTINGS, M.D.

ABERAMAN IRONWORKS.—A letter for "A. B." is waiting for him at the Journal office.

ABERAMAN IRONWORKS.—In the Journal of Feb. 25, and again in that of last week, I have the pleasure to receive from a correspondent a letter, describing the state of affairs of the mine, from a person who, from the account he gives of himself, might be able to report correctly the state of things there. In April, last year, you gave insertion to two or three letters from me on this subject, especially to one of the 25th, inserted in the Journal of the 26th of that month, as well as a letter of mine in the previous week's publication. To these letters I now beg again to direct the attention of those whom they may concern, and to the former of which no reply has been sent, and I have been content patiently to wait and see the disclosures which might bring about, as I still am to wait the future development of events. Time will tell its own tale, and set matters right.—JOHN LEAN: *Horrabridge*.

ABERAMAN IRONWORKS.—A letter for "Metal," whose communication appeared in last week's Journal, is at our office. Having mislaid his card, "Metal" will oblige by sending for it.

ABERAMAN IRONWORKS.—In answer to an observation in last week's Notices to Correspondents, touching the mine, I recollect that, in answering a question by letter to a gentleman who requested it, I referred to a calculation as to the value of the deposit of copper at Quebrada. I did it, however, with much diffidence, and simply under the potential instead of the positive idea. I have, however, no difficulty in telling how I made the estimate. For example, if anyone were to ask me to estimate the value of the tin formation at Wheal Metal. The agents report the tin level to be worth 2000, per ton, and the engine-shaft sinking under that level to be worth 2000. Now, supposing this course of ore to hold 25 fms. east and 25 fms. west of the shaft, and to be worth 2000, per ton, on an average, we should have 50 fms. of tin, or 10,000 tons, as the value of a lineal fathom; and as the course of tin held under the Great Wheal Vor to 300 fms., taking 150 fms. as the depth of the deposit under the present working, 10,000 multiplied by 150 fms. would give 1,500,000, as the value of the deposit. The Quebrada copper deposit is 15 fms. wide of solid grey rock, and 73 ft. of rich yellow copper ore; say, 3 in. to a ton of grey ore would give 100 tons, worth 400, per ton, or 38000; say, 4 inches for the ton of yellow would give 100 tons of copper ore, worth 300, for this part of the lode, or 42000; this would give 80000, as the value of the lode for its whole width; and as this would be 36 times the value of the Wheal Metal deposit for a given measure or multiple, by multiplying 1,500,000, by 36 would give 54,000,000, as the value of a deposit of this ore 50 fms. long; but the Quebrada ore already opened for more than 100 fms. long, and the lode has been lucked rich for a length of two miles.—M. FRANCIS.

ABERAMAN IRONWORKS.—"Shareholder" should apply to the office for the information. The secretary would readily reply to any communication.

ABERAMAN IRONWORKS COMPANY.—To say nothing about what has been told the shareholders from time to time, nor to advert to the highly favourable reports which have been published for now some years past, in which reference has been made to the "enormous," "gigantic," and "extraordinary" course of "exceedingly rich" deposits, which it had been proved the mine contained, even the casual reader of the Journal cannot fail to have observed the high expectations held out with regard to the mine, and making every allowance for "unforeseen contingencies," is it too much to expect that the mine should be rich? Is the rich silver-lead, which could be so cheaply and so abundantly produced, still allowed to remain where those "old Romans"—about as old as when so much of it was found—let it be, or is it being quietly piled on the surface to rot away, as when sold such an amount of it was required to enable the directors to pay a dividend, but to carry forward an undistributed amount of working capital? No doubt it is of considerable interest to the shareholders to know—and they have been informed of the fact times enough—that according to the most ancient county records, and even according to tradition, the mine was a rich one; and it may be equally interesting to be made acquainted with the peculiarities of the implements which these "old Romans" employed in the getting of such almost fabulous results, but it strikes me as being within the range of probability that it would be incomparably more interesting to the present shareholders if they knew more about what the modern sons of Cambria were doing.—F.

ABERAMAN IRONWORKS.—Will any of your correspondents inform me, through the Journal, whether the following calculation is correct, and also by what rule the power of the several descriptions of water-wheels can be calculated? The overshot wheel, 24 ft. in diameter, supplied with 90 cubic feet of water per minute, could be regarded as a 3-horse power wheel, though it could do as much as a steam-engine, weighing 500 lbs., which would fall through 24 ft. in a minute, giving a mechanical effect of 115,000 ft.-lbs., or 4-horse power theoretically. The undershot wheel, of the same diameter, and supplied with the same quantity of water at the lowest point of the wheel, would cause a loss of about 25 per cent. of power in the friction of the buckets, which reduces the effective force to 3-horse power. The breast wheel, of 6 to 10 ft. per second, for wheels from 20 to 40 ft. in diameter, the friction of the buckets and early spilling of water, in consequence of the velocity of the buckets by centrifugal force, take off considerable power, and consequently the friction losses, as the buckets have to hold more water. The velocity of the buckets is 6 ft. at the periphery for a 24-ft. wheel, which is 36 revolutions per minute, as a good one, and regaining the pulleys at the velocity of the periphery of the wheel. But it is better to lay the water on the wheel with double the velocity of its periphery. In order to do this we require a depth of crown of 1 foot, ought to be 12 inches, and the number of buckets should be calculated from any of the standard works on engineering, but I find that the number of buckets is a matter of taste, and I do not, therefore, attempt to give a rule, which are valueless to any but engineers. As a mine shareholder, I am not a mathematician, but with sufficient accuracy, to form some idea of the relative merits of making a call for a steam-engine, or a water-wheel, under discussion.—H. H. T.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—"CRITCHETT SLATE COMPANY."—I shall feel obliged if any of your readers will inform me as to the following:—On February 25 the directors of the Critchett Slate Company sent a circular to the shareholders, stating their intention to issue 3067 original unallotted shares, as preference shares, to receive a dividend of 10 per cent. before any dividend should be declared on the existing capital—i.e., on the capital paid-up on the original shares already allotted. The circular proceeds to say that in case the shareholders do not accept those additional preference shares, they will then be offered to the general public, and that if not taken, the directors would feel themselves at liberty to take any portion that had been rejected. Now, I wish to be informed how the matter has ended. Have the preference shares been taken, and if so, by whom, whether by the shareholders, the general public, or by the directors themselves? Then, and in any case, is the transaction legal? I believe not; a very similar case having been decided to the contrary on Tuesday, in the Court of Chancery—Hutton v. Bury—where the Chancellor decided that the directors of the Scarborough Cliff Hotel Company were not justified in issuing preference shares, under circumstances that appear to be quite similar to those of the Critchett Slate Company, in the present instance, as stated by me above. For any information that can be procured for me on the subject, through your most useful Journal, I shall feel greatly obliged.—A. SUBSCRIBER.

IRON REFINING.—Is the invention of Messrs. Woodward, of Ancoats, applicable simply to the refining-furnace, or to the blast-furnace also? The principle of the arrangement appears to be to make the blast-furnace a little steam blow-pipe used, I think, by engineers, and which consists of a globe of metal, in which the water is boiled, and a steam pipe which terminates near the flame, so that the reducing or oxidizing action may be readily varied. There seems no doubt that around a blast-furnace the heat would be ample to generate plenty of steam, which could be dried by superheating if necessary. By this means, not only would the cost of blowing-machinery be entirely avoided, but the pressure of blast could be regulated to a nicety by a weighted valve upon the boiler.—IRON.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.—As I notice from week to week in your valuable Journal the advertisement of the improved coal-cutting machinery of Mr. James Grafton Jones, which, from the drawings given, appears to be strong and useful, I should be glad to learn whether there is any coal-mining works in Germany at which it has been adopted, and also whether it is patented there. I have not noticed any detailed mechanical description of the machine in question in your Journal, and I do think that, if the inventor has any interest to introduce it in Germany, the publication of such a description would be very useful to him. He should also state whether it is indispensable that air should be used, or whether water-power would do as well.—R.: *Dusseldorf*, April 20.

SIR.—Will some reader be good enough to inform me, in next week's Journal, whether "The Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, and General Produce Freshhold Estates Company of Venezuela (Limited)," may be considered a safe and respectable concern, as I have received a prospectus of the same, marked (Private)?—*QUEENSBURY: Isle of Man*.

WHEAL VOR AND TOLVADEN MINES.—A man who steals your purse, or enters your house as a burglar, was formerly hung, but now, on conviction, is transported; and are not individuals also equally guilty of robbery who circulate anonymous letters and reports to injure and depreciate your property in the market? This shameful and disgraceful system is now so commonly practised by a class of men who live by such means, that innocent and honest persons are constantly robbed of their shares in mines the moment a rumour takes place in a mine, and success is evident. A lady, some three years ago, residing at Exeter, whose husband expended a large sum, many thousands of pounds, on the Wheal Vor Mine, was induced, through evil reports, to part with her interest, a large one, at 1s. to 3s. 6d. per share, and these shares were marketable shortly afterwards at 40s. per share. Shame, shame to such men! The same unprincipled conduct has recently been in practice in the Tolvadden Mine, by individuals offering shares, at 2s. per share, who have no interest in the mine—and when asked to deliver the stock, the answer is, of course, a shuffle.—S. P. HARDING: *Bath*, April 25.

WIGAN MAIN ARLEY MINE COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Observing that my name is inserted as a director of the above company in the Journal of the 22d inst., I shall be much obliged if you will state that my name has been used on this occasion without my authority.—*EDWARD HILL: Geological Society, Somerset House*, April 25.

EAST GUNNSHILL.—The special report on this mine, in last week's Journal, took me somewhat by surprise, and induced me to purchase some shares, seeing the lode was valued at 1000 per fathom, and pronounced to be of a lasting character. Since my purchase I have seen other reports, made on the same day as the special report. In those reports the lode is stated to be ore, but only a squab. Having purchased this stock through what appears to me exaggerated reports, have I no remedy? Being a novice in mining, and seeking information, I am desirous to know if it is usual to find a lasting course of ore, come in with a loose quartzose floor, associated with large veins? I shall feel obliged if some of your correspondents, or the Special Inspector himself, with all his knowledge of mining, will enlighten me on the cause and effect of these abominable vaghs and ruminous freaks of Nature.—*SHAREHOLDER*.

SLATE QUARRIES IN NORTH WALES.—The letter of "Pioneer" is not adapted for publication. The public would not attach such importance to the contents of an anonymous communication as to be deterred thereby from embarking in what may be considered a profitable undertaking, while his assertions are personally offensive to the parties concerned, and against whom he may be prejudiced.

HOW SOME SLATE QUARRIES ARE MANAGED.—Permit me to add a fact or two in confirmation of the remarks of "Pioneer," in the Journal of April 15, in order that your readers may see that his statements can be corroborated. About four years ago a quarry was launched, with, of course, a flaming prospectus, guaranteeing to shareholders 5 per cent. for the first year from the vendor of the quarry. I and others rushed at the bait, but, when the financial year expired, instead of having our promised 5 per cent., paid out of profits from the quarry, Vendor magnanimously refunded us 5 per cent. out of our money, which had been paid to him as the vendor, as the balance-sheet will show. The vendor, having thus paid himself, left the management of the quarry in the hands of two or three directors, who show their interest in the quarry, and their opinion of its ultimate success, by holding about 60 shares out of 5000—one of them, indeed, only holding a single share, and whether even that has been paid for is a question. Now, Sir, let me ask, is this calculated to inspire us shareholders with confidence in our directors? After years of labour, and the expenditure of about 20,000l., they have now one man just begun to split slates. The capital is all called up, save 10s. per share, letters for which have been issued; and out of all this large sum of money only about 3000l. has been spent in labour in developing the quarry. We even cannot exactly tell how our money has been spent; for although auditors are paid 30s. per year to audit the accounts, in the last balance-sheet audited by them we discovered an error of 5000l., which yet they had struck a balance and audited the accounts as correct.—*H. HASTINGS, M.D.*

HOW SOME SLATE QUARRIES ARE MANAGED.—The writer of a letter in the Journal of April 15, under the above heading, makes some startling statements; and if one-half the writer states be true, the sooner the shareholders of such companies look after their own interest the better. But, while some directors and other officers are so very extravagant, there are others who do not only "seek their own," but also look to the interests of the shareholders very carefully. I am officially connected with the Quellyn Slate Quarry Company (Limited), whose office is in a provincial town, and I may state that the whole of the preliminary expenses, including the solicitors' bills for registration and preparing the lease, the expenses of advertising, printing, books for accounts, &c., only cost about 1600l. We had no broker or engineer, and none of the directors had any special interest in the quarry, but were entered in the prospectus as Mr. R. and Co. The cost of conducting the affairs of the company last year was—secretary, including office rent, 400l.; manager at the quarry, 370l. 10s.; expenses of directors and secretary visiting the quarry about 160l. "Pioneer," I think, could not wish a company to be conducted more economically than this, and I hope there are many more of the same class.—*SECRETARY*.

MANAGEMENT OF QUARRIES.—"Mentor" must append his name to the letter he wishes us to publish—such a statement could not appear otherwise.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 29, 1865.

THE COAL QUESTION is one in which the readers of the Journal are so deeply interested, that a volume specially devoted to its consideration* cannot fail to be very generally welcome, more especially as the author has treated the subject so fully and carefully, that even in those points in which the accuracy of his conclusions may be doubted he will not be charged with making reckless assertions, or with failing to adduce arguments in favour of his views. Mr. JEVONS justly observes that coal is the main-spring of modern material civilisation; as fuel, it is the source at once of mechanical motion and of chemical change—accordingly, it is the chief agent in almost every improvement or discovery in the arts which the present age brings forth; and as a source especially of steam and iron, coal is all-powerful. Coal, in truth, stands not beside, but entirely above all other commodities. It is the material energy of the country, the universal aid, the factor in everything we do. With coal almost any feat is possible or easy; without it we go back into the laborious poverty of early times.

With regard to the probable duration of our coal supply, Mr. JEVONS remarks that the writers who have hitherto discussed this question, being chiefly geologists, have of necessity treated it casually, and in a one-sided manner. There are several reasons why it should now receive fuller consideration. In the first place, the accomplishment of a free-trade policy, the repeal of many laws that tended to moderate our industrial progress, and the very unusual clause in the French Treaty, which secures a free export of coals, are all events tending to an indefinite increase of the consumption of coal. On the other hand, two most useful systems of Government enquiry have lately furnished us with new and accurate information bearing upon the question—the Geological Survey now gives some degree of certainty to our estimates of the coal existing within our reach, while the returns of mineral statistics inform us very exactly of the amount of coal consumed. In discussing the question, Mr. JEVONS devotes the first seven chapters to the physical data, the remaining chapters treat of the social and commercial aspects of the subject, which is the part that seems to him to have been too much overlooked by those who have expressed opinions concerning the duration of our coal supplies.

When the author commenced studying the question, he had, as he tells us, little thought of some of the results, and that he might well hesitate

* "The Coal Question: an Enquiry concerning the Progress of the Nation, and the Probable Exhaustion of our Coal Mines." By W. STANLEY JEVONS, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.S. London and Cambridge: Macmillan.

at asserting things so little accordant with the unbounded confidence of the present day; but as serious misgivings do already exist, some discussion is necessary to set them at rest, or to confirm them, and perhaps modify our views, and in entering upon such a discussion an unreserved, and even an overdrawn, statement of the adverse circumstances is better than weak reticence. He maintains, and with perfect justice, that if his conclusions be at all true they cannot too soon be recognised and kept in mind, and he promises that if mistaken he will be among the first to rejoice at a vindication of our country's resources from all misgivings. For his own part, he is convinced that the question must before long force itself upon our attention with painful urgency—that it must rise by degrees into the position of a great national, and perhaps a party question, antithetical to that of free trade. There will be a conservative party desirous at all cost to secure the continued and exclusive prosperity of this country as a main bulwark of the general good. On the other hand, there will be the liberal party, less cautious, more trustful in abstract principles and the unfettered tendencies of nature. These two great parties, says BULWER, have fought many battles upon this soil already, and the result as yet is that wonderful union of stability and change, of the good old and the good new which makes the English Constitution.

But if, continues Mr. JEVONS, it shall seem that some of our latest determinations of policy lead directly to the exhaustion of our main wealth—the letting down of our mainspring—he knows not how to express the difficulty of the moral and political questions which will arise. Some will wish to hold to our adopted principles, and leave commerce and the consumption of coal unchecked, even to the last; while others, subordinating commerce to purposes of a higher nature, will tend to the prohibition of coal exports, the restriction of trade, and the adoption of every means of sparing the fuel which makes our welfare and supports our influence upon the nations of the world. This is a question, he concludes, of that almost religious importance which needs the separate study and determination of every intelligent person; and, if we find that we must yield before the disposition of material wealth, which is the work of a higher Providence, we need not give way to weak discouragement concerning the future, but should rather learn to take an elevated view of our undoubted duties and opportunities in the present.

We have thus given an abstract of Mr. JEVONS's introductory chapter, which embodies his general views upon the subject, in order that the object of the arguments brought forward in the body of the work, which will form the subject of a separate notice, may be readily perceived. The work is one which can be read through with considerable interest, since it contains an accumulation of information which could only otherwise be obtained by the laborious study of many much larger and less popularly written works, whilst from the fact that too decided opinions appear to have been carefully avoided, the reader is led rather to think for himself than to receive the statements made, without the careful consideration to which they are entitled.

THE ABERAMAN IRONWORKS COMPANY.

The following circular letter has been forwarded to the shareholders by the directors of the Aberaman Ironworks, Limited (late Crawshaw Bailey's), and from the interest which has been shown to exist in the affairs of the company, by the numerous letters which have appeared in the Journal, it is considered that a more detailed and explanatory statement should have been issued—one, indeed, better calculated to allay the anxieties of the shareholders. The directors, it must be admitted, have had serious difficulties to contend with from the commencement of the undertaking, yet, it is maintained, they would now best serve the interests of the shareholders and of themselves by being more communicative, or convening a meeting, when the position of the company could be calmly considered, and the best course of procedure decided upon:—

SIR,—The directors feel it to be their duty to place before the shareholders a full statement of the present position of the company. Before the allotment of the shares the directors dispatched an independent surveyor, accompanied by three of their own body, for the purpose of making a report and valuation of the estate. This report was made by Mr. S. H. Blackwell, an abstract of which was immediately forwarded to each shareholder. Upon receiving this report the directors felt themselves justified in proceeding to complete the provisional agreement already entered into for the purchase of the estate. The first two instalments payable under the agreement were duly paid by the company; but afterwards it came to the knowledge of the directors that the estate instead of containing 1530 acres, as stated in the abstract of title furnished by the vendor, contained, in fact, not more than 1050 acres, or thereabouts. The directors at once entered into negotiations with the vendor for the purpose of obtaining a corresponding reduction in the purchase money; these negotiations, however, were unsuccessful, and the company was obliged to pay the vendor notice that they had rescinded the contract, and called upon him to repay the instalments paid on account of purchase money. There is no intention on the part of the directors to make a further call; on the contrary, they hope shortly to be in a position to announce arrangements which they trust will be thoroughly satisfactory to the general body of shareholders.

In the second page of this day's Journal will be found a reply from Mr. Outram, which we believe to represent the feelings of many shareholders; while in the Notices to Correspondents' column several letters also appear, all of which are entitled to the consideration of those interested in effecting a satisfactory arrangement of the difficulties which have unfortunately arisen. We trust the directors, by attention to the various points of objection, may succeed in restoring amity and good feeling; otherwise the existing dissensions may result in law proceedings, to be ultimately regretted by all.

TITANIUM.—This most valuable metal has hitherto been found in only small quantities; it is of the greatest service in hardening iron, and rendering it steel-like, or rather of a harder character than steel, and at the same time more flexible. It is said to render the surface of rails almost everlasting, and that it is almost free from oxidation. We understand that a company is being established for mining it extensively, and that it is likely to lead to great results in the manufactures of the world in various shapes and forms of metallic structure, for which iron and steel are not so appropriate as they are when mixed with this new metal.

THE COAL EXPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The comparative statements of coal exportation published by Messrs. Laird show that the increase of 1864 over 1863 as to quantity of coal exported from all the ports of Great Britain amounted to 544,984 tons. The total exports during 1863 were 7,529,341; during 1864, 8,074,325. This shows a growth, during the year, equal to 6½ per cent., due, in a large measure, to the extension of steam navigation. The past quarter, January to March, saw 1,762,660 tons exported; and the corresponding quarter of 1864, 1,772,345 tons, so that there was a comparative increase of 9685 tons for the three months. In March, 732,401 tons were exported in the following proportions:—From the northern ports, 361,882; from Yorkshire ports, 23,457; from Liverpool, 45,912; from London, 6968; from the Severn ports, 234,981; and from the Scotch ports, 59,701. In March, 1864, the figures were—from the western ports, 326,805; the Yorkshire ports, 20,639; Liverpool, 58,914; the Severn ports, 212,797; the Scotch ports, 45,558. There was a comparative decrease last March at Liverpool to the amount of 13,002, but an increase in the following case—Northern ports, 34,577; Yorkshire ports, 2818; Severn ports, 22,184; Scotch ports, 14,148. The comparative exports for London are not given. Of the total quantity, 121,092 tons, went to France last month, and 122,076 in March, 1864, and 357,803 last quarter, as against 365,641 in the three months from January to March, 1864. The improved railway communication between the coal fields and Birkenhead has resulted in a larger extension of the coal exports of the port of Liverpool than of any other port in the country. In 1860 the amount of coal carried by rail to Birkenhead was 236,667 tons; in 1863, 427,931—an increase of nearly 80 per cent.; and in 1864, 525,662 tons. The total exports from Liverpool during 1864 were 746,842 tons, 313,398 of which went from Birkenhead, the total increase over 1863 being at the rate of nearly 30 per cent.

THE WEAR AND TEAR OF STEAM BOILERS.—In an elaborate and highly interesting paper on this subject, read before the Society of Arts on Wednesday, by Mr. F. A. PAGET, C.E., it was observed that it is clear that, subjected as a steam-boiler is to so many destructive influences, the precise effects of which can scarcely be yet accurately known, the working tension should be only one-eighth of the ultimate bursting strength. But when boilers, as is too often the case in England, are bought by the weight, when cheaply-paid labour is employed in their management, when inspection of the progress of wear and tear necessarily happens even with good boilers and good attendance, is procrastinated for the sake of gain, there is then a sort of expense versus risk, in which parsimony too often gains the day. At any rate, a number of painful accidents in all parts of the world have, at different times, pointed to the fact that every man picked at hap-hazard cannot be safely trusted with steam-power. In fact, there is probably no civilised country in which the Legislature has not more or less interfered in the management of steam-boilers. In the States of America the frequency of boiler explosions has in some localities produced a more despotic interference than perhaps anywhere else. In the city of New York boilers are under the supervision of the municipal police; they are tested periodically, and, as a result, many are condemned every year. By an enactment of Congress, applicable to all sections of this Act shows a very acute perception of the real cause of a boiler explosion, "which," it states "shall be taken as full prima facie evidence" of negligence

shaft. No order was made upon the motion for an interlocutory injunction and the case had in the meantime driven a level so as to block up the shaft commenced by the defendant. Under these circumstances the company had filed a cross-bill against the defendant. On the hearing of both suits took place in the court on the 11th of this month. In delivering judgment, the Vice-Chancellor, after observing that the Cross-bill was clearly founded, gave the right to grant licenses for working the subject seams of coal, yet so as not to injure the workings of licensees of the upper seams, said that unless the owner of the lower seam was entitled to get at his coal by piercing through the upper seam, the license conferred by the licensee would be incapable of being enjoyed. He must therefore hold that Gould was not entitled to restrain the sinking of a shaft through his premises for the purpose of the suit, and consequently that the first bill must be dismissed, but that the costs. The injunction and against Gould by the cross-bill would be granted. There must be an enquiry as to damages.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM

APRIL 27.—The official report of the Coal Trade Committee on the state and progress of the trade for the year 1864 possesses many points of peculiar interest. The coal district of Northumberland and Durham has again asserted its supremacy as the chief seat of coal working in the world, the quantity worked far exceeding that raised in any other district, and the various coals raised being unsurpassed as to quality by any coals raised in any other district. Previous to 1864, indeed, the trade had suffered for some years from partial depression, partly owing to severe competition, and partly owing to general commercial derangements; but it has again rallied, and triumphed over all obstacles, as the report alluded to clearly shows.

The following table gives a general view of the progress of the trade during the year 1864, with regard to general demand and supply:—

	London.	Coastwise.	Foreign.	Total.
1864 ..Tons	2,967,940	3,217,329	3,920,069	10,105,339
1865	3,153,180	2,921,312	3,797,397	9,871,889
	185,240	296,017	122,663	593,440
	Decrease.	Increase.	Increase.	Total Increase.

With one exception, it will be seen that the demand for North Country coals has steadily improved, this exception being the London coal trade. The large supply sent by the railways sufficiently accounts for this, in addition to the keen competition caused by the supply of the best Midland coals that can be found. But it may be remarked that when the old favourite High Main coal is reached, which will be done shortly, consequent on the operations of the Tyne Coal Company, a first-class house coal will be sent to London, which will, no doubt, occupy a similar position to that held so long by the Wallsend coal. This company has advertised for tenders for a very large pumping-engine. The result, so far as the prices obtained for the coal vended in 1864 are concerned, are also equally satisfactory, a great increase having taken place in this respect, the average price received for best coal having been 20s. 1d., and for second coal 18s. 2½d. per ton, the average freight to London having been 6s. 11½d. per ton; the general result being that the freight increased 5½d. per ton, and best coals advanced 1s. 10½d. per ton, and second coals 2s. 4d. per ton. A curious circumstance connected with the trade is that the quantity sent from this district by rail increased from 132,112 tons in 1863, to 196,853 tons in 1864. The total quantity of coals sent to London from the district was—in 1863, 3,192,546 tons; and in 1864, 2,997,596 tons. The Coal Trade Committee allude to the attempts lately made to introduce machinery for coal-cutting, and highly approve of those attempts. They also recommend the general adoption of the yearly bond, or agreement. This, as we have before stated in the Journal, is pretty general south of the Tyne, but is not known north of that river.

The brisk state of the Coal Trade is clearly shown in the new works going on at many of the large collieries; numbers of houses for the workmen are being built, and also bore-holes and new shafts for the purpose of proving and working coal seams. A new shaft is to be sunk at the Acomb Colliery, near Hexham. This colliery has been at work many years, but has progressed much lately, and the projected new shaft will much improve the works, and render their extension easy. It may be considered as the extreme west boundary of the Northumberland colliery district.

The completion of the Hartlepool Rolling Mills Company's (Limited) extensive works situated at the Eskdale Estate, the outskirts of Hartlepool, was celebrated on Saturday. There were about 200 persons present, including those who had been engaged under Messrs. Head, Asby, and Co., of Stockton, the contractors in the erection of the mills. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Legge, the manager of the works, supported by the ex-Mayor (G. Trechmann), Ald. Jobson, Capt. Child, 19th Durham Rifle, Messrs. C. Nielsen, R. Fawcett, Seaton Carew, &c. The vice-chair was held by Mr. W. H. Gifford, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Daniel Langel, one of the workmen proposed the health of their "chief," Mr. Sutton.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE

APRIL 27.—There is a degree of dulness existing in the Iron Trade at the present time, and the markets throughout these counties have been but poorly attended. Prices are easier, and only the best brands of manufactured iron can command full rates. Needy makers are obliged to submit to a reduction, and there is much grumbling in regard to underselling. The continental markets are unusually flat, and the orders which do arrive are of limited extent. For railway and other ironwork connected with railways there is a brisker demand for the home markets, but comparatively little is going out to the colonies. The enquiry for machinery and tools is brisk, and the houses engaged in the trade are very fully employed. The greatest consternation has been created in all commercial circles regarding the announcement of the murder of President Lincoln, and the intelligence almost paralysed the trade throughout yesterday and to-day. The next American intelligence will be anticipated with the greatest anxiety by the whole commercial community. The Coal Trade continues to be remarkably brisk for the season, and the demands of the London merchants are very good. The stocks at the different collieries are only small, and the slightest impetus gives an active tone to the trade. The owners of the new collieries which are in progress along the Erewash Valley have been putting on additional labour to push them forward. The works of the Clay Cross Company, at Pilsley, under the superintendence of Mr. Howe, the resident engineer, are progressing very satisfactorily, and the present summer will see them in a forward state of completion. The Shirland Colliery Company are expecting to get to the coal shortly, and as the company have made a branch railway from the pits to the main line of the Midland, they will have a ready exit for the coal. We hear that another coal field is being opened in a neighbouring locality the first sod of the new pits having been turned last week. The coal acreage is very extensive, and little doubt is entertained of the success of the mining operations. The Tapton Coal, Coke, and Iron Company are pushing forward their operations in the erection of engines, plant, &c., so that in the course of a short time the company will begin to pump the water out of the old shafts. The company are the lessees of some excellent coking coal; and as there are remaining a large number of ovens which have not been worked since the late Mr. R. Stephenson gave up the works these will be put into operation as soon as the mine is cleared of water, and the coal can be got.

A disastrous boiler explosion has occurred at the Blackleyhurst Colliery near Wigan, by which the engineer, Richard Mather, was killed, several other persons were more or less seriously injured, while the destruction of property was very considerable. There can be little doubt as to the origin of the explosion. The boiler seems to have been allowed to run short of water, and it is believed that at the time the disaster occurred Mather was endeavouring to supply the deficiency. A fortnight ago a boiler burst at the same place, injuring six persons.

The resignation of Mr. Thornhill for the northern division of the county of Derby has brought out the names of several gentlemen, and amongst them that of Mr. Wm. Jackson, now M.P. for Newcastle. Mr. Jackson is the principal proprietor of the Clay Cross Works, near Chesterfield and if the electors should decide upon him there is no doubt but that he would command the undivided support of the mining interest in North Derbyshire. He is a gentleman eminently fitted to represent such a community, as the agricultural interest is well cared for in the person of Lord George Cavendish, the other Member. A public meeting is to be held on Saturday at Chesterfield, and the friends of Mr. Jackson are on the alert throughout the county. It would be extremely to the advantage of the mineral interests that a gentleman of Mr. Jackson's abilities should represent the important mineral district of North Derbyshire.

There is very little doing in lead mines just now, every undertaking being extremely quiet. Mill Dams are enquired for, but they do not appear to rise much in value, and will not until a dividend is actually declared and paid.

The applications for Letters Patent include—Mr. William Day, of Barton Latimer, for wheels and manner of applying the same to railway carriages for passengers and goods traffic, as also the leading wheels for locomotives; Mr. Edward Lord, of Todmorden, for machinery for preparing and spinning cotton and other fibrous substances; Mr. Joshua Henry Wilson, of Cornholme Hill, near Todmorden, for spools or bobbins to be used in certain frames for preparing fibrous materials for spinning; Mr. C. Eastwood, of Ravensthorpe, Mirfield, and Mr. G. Eastwood, of Honley, for self-adjusting temples for looms.

COAL-WORKING IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.—A series of questions of great importance in connection with the rights of gavellers in Dean Forest was raised in the case of "Goold v. the Great-Western Deep Coal Company," in which Vice-Chancellor Sir Wm. Page Wood, gave judgment on Wednesday. Goold was the owner of a gale immediately under which the works of the company lie. In order to reach their working the company had commenced driving a shaft through Goold's working, upon which Goold, in the course of last year, filed his bill and moved for an injunction to restrain the company from sinking the

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES

APRIL 27.—At the commencement of the week a decidedly better feeling prevailed in the Iron Trade, consequent mainly upon the prospect of a speedy termination of the American war. More enquiries than had been received by the last mail, and this indicated that confidence was beginning to be restored on the other side of the Atlantic. The latest intelligence, however, announcing the assassination of President Lincoln, had completely paralysed all transactions on American account, and it was impossible to state what will be the ultimate result on the market. There is an average continental enquiry for railway iron, and the demand is likely to continue to be made to the South American ports and India. Home orders are being given out pretty freely. It cannot be said that the expectations respecting the spring trade have yet been realised, and unless a favourable reaction takes place in the demand from the States there is little prospect of an improvement. The revival in tin-plates has been maintained up to the present, and cokes have been selling at an advance of 10s per box; charcoal also higher. The principal makers have large stocks on hand, and those who are able to hold decline to sell in the majority of instances, as they expect higher prices to prevail. In the steam coal trade there is less doing than a fortnight ago, and the demand is not so brisk as usual. The dullness is also evinced in the house coal trade. Scarcity of tonnage is complained of at both Cardiff and Newport.

The New Fishery Act is likely to give considerable trouble and expense to the proprietors of the local iron and tin-plate works. It is well known that for generations the refuse of the works has been allowed to run into the rivers, and there is no doubt that the breeding of fish has thereby been materially retarded. The Fishery Act already in operation is rather stringent, but if the amended Act proposed to be passed this session becomes law, then a complete stop will be put on throwing refuse to the streams. The *Times* makes the following remarks on the reports of the Inspector of Fisheries for the past year:—

The reports allude to the pollution of rivers as a cause of the destruction of the salmon, though that evil properly belongs to another branch of legislation. If river waters are ever cleansed it will be for the preservation of the public health; but it is a great advantage that the restoration of purity to the rivers will bring back their inhabitants. When the sanatory question is practically dealt with, perhaps the cleansing of rivers will be found to be a necessary accompaniment. Some manufacturers are discovering that the refusal of their works has money value. The use of a paper-mill is standard, and a valuable manure, which farmers are willing to buy. Gloucester sells the so-called wastewat such a profit that "he cannot afford to waste it." If an enquiry into the means of protecting the waters for the sake of the salmon is made, the Government will find it. If more discoveries of the same kind are made the rivers are not only purified, but the Government will find it.

It may be added, that Mr. Pughsley's patent has to a great extent done away with the difficulty as to the refuse of tin-plate works, but there is a vast field yet open for inventors in utilising the refuse of ironworks, chemical works, &c.

Mr. Jordan, C.E., who has been for many years connected with the chain works at Pont-y-pridd, has just been presented with a handsome clock, by the workmen and his friends, on his leaving. Mr. Jordan has been appointed manager of the new chain and cable works, which are in course of construction at W...

Emigration is becoming so general from the iron and coal districts of the north that it is feared that many of the works will soon be short of hands. It is estimated that 90 per cent. of those that leave are bound for the States, the great majority of them to emigrate during the reported high wages to be received on the other side of the Atlantic. Many, if not the majority, of those that emigrate will be made dissatisfied by their arrival at New York, but it will be then too late for them to return.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.

At the recent meeting of the Institution of Engineers in Scotland, Mr. W. E. CARRETT, of Leeds, read an interesting paper on his Self-Acting Hydraulic Coal-Cutting Machine in use at Kippax Colliery, where it has been successfully worked for the past six months. The motor engine is water, and so much only is necessary as will fill the whole circuit of pipes. Water being for all practical purposes incompressible, it faithfully transmits the power applied to force it along the pipes, and gives out a full duty, less the friction of its motion, without having its latent heat expended, and thereby causing loss of power, as is the case with air and elastic media. Its quantity can be reduced by forcing it at a greater pressure, and there is no limit to the distance to which it can be forced. The apparatus consists of a hydraulic reciprocating engine, having a cylinder $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. diameter and 16-in. stroke, working horizontally, and at a suitable angle, the required height above the rails. The piston-rod is connected to the trunk or ram, into which is fixed a cutter bar, easily removed, carrying three or more cutting tools. The cutting angle with regard to the coal face is also adjustable.

lance is also adjustable.

Although the length of the stroke of the cutting tools is 18 in., the practical cutting length of each tool is about 16 in., and consequently the three cutters will give a total effective depth of 4 ft. at each stroke. Thus the work is finished as soon as the desired depth has been reached, and no further cutting is necessary. This feature also needs, which in practice is found to be a great advantage. The strokes are 30 per minute. The cutting cylinder has a valve motion, which is entirely self-acting, and the length of stroke of the tools can be varied, or any number of strokes can be given at any one time, or the cutting cylinder can be stopped at any point in its stroke, or the length of the entire length of the stroke. The cutting action of the tools being able to be firmly or loosely engaged, or the cutting cylinder can be made to travel forward or backward upon the rails, and the cutting cylinder can be made to travel forward or backward upon the floor, is effected by means of a vertical self-acting "holder-on," which is a piston and rod within a hydraulic cylinder, mounted upon and becoming part of the cutting cylinder. This cylinder is actuated by means of the same self-acting valve-motion as the cutting cylinder, and is retained in its "dead-fast" position by means of a check-valve, which holds or retains the water during the cutting motion. At the end of the stroke, or back-stroke, the valve-motion opens the check-valve, and releases the water, and the cutting cylinder is free to travel upon the rails the requisite amount for the next stroke. This traversing or progressive motion is also self-acting. For this purpose a cylinder is made fast a-head close upon the floor, and passes over between two grooved rollers, which are mounted upon the floor, and the cutting cylinder is free to travel upon the machine, which gets the necessary bite upon the chain. These rollers may be made of a revolution to suit any length of traverse at the end of the stroke, and the desired part of a revolution to suit any length of traverse at the end of the stroke, and is just completing its back stroke. The amount of feed is easily adjusted, and the self-acting traversing power is provided to move the machine upon skids, where the machine is to be moved from one place to another.

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REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

APRIL 27.—There is a degree of improvement in the demand for iron. The trade cannot be said to be otherwise than quiet, still the orders are coming in, and the prospect is more cheerful than it was. As yet there are very slight symptoms of a revival of the demand for the United States, and the horrible crime which has deprived that country of its shrewd, prudent, firm, yet benevolent ruler, has dislocated all conjectures, as its immediate results cannot be conceived. Otherwise, there are grounds for anticipating a restoration of our trade with the States. The necessity of securing a revenue will offer strong grounds for reducing the tariff to a point admitting of extensive imports, and the interests of the great Western States clearly favours the importation of manufactures at low rates; whilst as the Southern States are re-admitted they will unite with the West in demanding a lightening of the burden imposed for the benefit of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The general interests of the sea-board states, which depend on commerce, must also favour a tariff which is consistent with an extensive business. Self-interest, if enlightened, would doubtless lead to a modification of the fiscal policy of the United States; but national prejudices are often more powerful than considerations even of self-interest, and blind people to the plain truth. There can be no doubt that the railways and plant of every sort in the South sadly want renewal, and will require vast quantities of iron for that purpose. Pig-Iron is selling a shade more freely, but prices are very low. The Hardware Trades are, as a whole, quiet. The foreign orders are below the average, and the home demand rather restricted. In some branches, as railway work, tin and japan ware, and cast hollow ware, there is a good demand.

The Strike in North Staffordshire appears to be gradually dying out. Week by week additional puddling-furnaces are put into operation, and the general impression is that the men will have to yield, or to leave the district, their places being taken by others. At the meeting of delegates of the London trades, on Tuesday, it was urged by the North Staffordshire delegates as a reason why they could not accept the Earl of Lichfield's proposal to refer the question of wages to arbitration being meanwhile paid on account, that if they had been asking for an advance of wages they would have gone in at the old rate, pending arbitration; but that, as the masters were seeking to reduce them, they insisted on the old rate being paid until the arbitrators should decide. This is a plain sophism. The men were clearly asking for an advance. Their wages had long been regulated by the price of iron. Within a few months puddlers' wages had been raised 3s. per ton, from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., without their even asking for an advance, on the price of iron being raised, and when the price was reduced the reduction of their wages by one of the three advances was the natural course. In resisting it they were striving for a departure from the established rule, otherwise by their own argument, they should have gone to work at the reduction pending the arbitration—much more, should they have agreed to receive 2s. per week on account, as proposed. The South Staffordshire men are working steadily. It is stated that a number of men are going out, chiefly to New Zealand, as emigrants, at the cost of the Union funds, from which 1000*l.* has been voted for the purpose. A reduction of 5*d.* per day in the wages of some of the colliers in North Staffordshire was at first resisted, but has since been assented to.

Although in estimating the probable duration of our coal deposits the quantity of coal existing in the various basins has now been very carefully calculated, it appears that in the estimates with regard to the consumption at present going on the degree of accuracy arrived at has not been nearly so great; in the Staffordshire district alone the discrepancy between the statistics officially published and the actual figures is enormous. It seems that the production and consumption in South Staffordshire, so far from being, as was erroneously supposed stationary, is steadily and considerably increasing—the erroneous impression having arisen entirely from the careless manner in which the information has been obtained and recorded.

At Fullwood's End Colliery, near Bilston, on Saturday, two men were killed and a third injured by a fall of coal. The man who was injured stated, as witness before the coroner, that it was a thick coal pit; they were working at a place where it was about 6 yards wide and 3 yards high. The doggy, James Whitehouse, was also in the pit at the time of the accident, and had previously pointed the spot, and told the two deceased persons to put two more "trees" up. There were two up then, and another was put up, but not the fourth. He "went" but did not expect any danger, when suddenly the roof fell in, and about 40 tons of coal came down, which knocked the deceased persons under it, and crushed them to death, himself narrowly escaping. The inquest was adjourned for a week, that the Government Inspector might make an examination of the pit.

NORTH STAFFORD STEEL, IRON, AND COAL COMPANY.—A number of interesting facts have just come to light in reference to this comprehensive scheme. The company was formed about 18 months since, "for the development of two of the richest virgin mineral properties in the North Staffordshire coal field, known as the Rushton Grange and Doycroft estates, taken under leases from Lord Camoys and Mr. William Heath, respectively, and also with a view to the manufacture of Bessemer steel and finished iron." The prospectus puts before the public in glowing terms the prospects of the undertaking, but they appear to have been borne out by the sinking of shafts, especially on the Rushton Grange estate, respecting which Mr. W. Martin, the managing director, reported as recently as March 13:—"Before leaving the Grange, permit me to say that I am more than ever convinced of the value of this property. We have on the surface an inexhaustible supply of clay for brick making, the best quality. The best ironstone in the district, and large deposit of building sand, which is a scarce article in Staffordshire. We have also a very fine bed of sandstone rock for building purposes and, as I have before stated, there is not a seam of ironstone or coal known to exist in this coal field that does not exist under the Grange. Added to which we are in the centre of an almost unlimited market, supplied by railway, canal, and road, with facilities of transit rarely equalled, and certainly never surpassed. Previous to the issuing of this report the directors had sent out their first balance-sheet, and this, as will presently appear, seems to have been the cause of some dissatisfaction being expressed at the manner in which the affairs of the company had been conducted. The preliminary financial statement was issued in the month of 20th, but the report of the auditor shows that only 3500 shares were taken, the calls on which amounted to 12,350*l.*, and the arrears to 11,295*l.*, making the paid-up capital 7454*l.* With this sum the directors have executed works and reared buildings, costing altogether 6177*l.* The preliminary expenses amounted to 170*l.*, including 113*l.* under the head of "general," and 183*l.* for "salaries, directors' fees," &c. The amount "due to sundry creditors" was 21,437*l.*, of which sum 20,473*l.* was due to Mr. Martin, and a gentleman named Royle, for "leases." The assets consisted chiefly of "lease of minerals, 20,000*l.*" (inclusive of plant). The balance in the hands of Mr. Martin was 29*l.*, and at the balance sheet meeting of the shareholders was convened for the 13th inst., when the following resolutions were passed:—"That the remuneration of the directors should be reduced from 1000*l.* per annum to the sum of 1*l.* for each attendance, until a dividend was declared from profits; that the salary of the managing director should be reduced from 500*l.* per annum to 240*l.*, to be paid monthly, with a power on either side to determine the agreement at a month's notice; and that a good practical engineer should be appointed by the shareholders to survey the property, and report on the state of the works; and on the propriety of continuing to work the mines. Soon after receiving notice of these resolutions the directors issued a report, giving full particulars of the condition of the works, and stating that powerful engines had been ordered and were in a forward state, but that operations could not be continued until they were despatched. They also stated that the directors were distressed by the failure of some of the shareholders to pay up their calls, and they had, therefore, although very reluctantly, instructed the company's solicitor to proceed against the defaulters. They regretted to find, from the resolutions above given, that they had incurred the displeasure of at least some of the shareholders, in consequence of their retaining a sum on account of their fees which had been deemed excessive. No fees had been received since September last, and they had unanimously determined to postpone the appropriation of any further moneys on that account until the company should be in a position to pay them out of the proceeds of the undertaking. The managing director, it was also stated, had resigned, believing that his services were no longer required, and that they were the company's wish. As there are very few shareholders in the Potteries, and a large number in the coal districts, the directors have been unable to ascertain the result of the shareholders' meeting, and only know that it was a stormy one. This probably arose from the fact that, in consequence of the directors having failed to comply with one of the terms of the lease of the Grange estate, which required them, by the 25th ult., to put up engines of sufficient power

THE SOUTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each. First issue, 5000 shares.
Deposit on application, £1 per share; payment on allotment, £1 10s. per share.
Calls not to exceed £1 per share, at intervals of not less than two months.
It is not intended to call up more than £7 10s. per share.
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.

DIRECTORS.
Sir THOMAS PARKYN, Bart., 9, Gloucester-square, Hyde-park.
Sir ARTHUR HUMBOLD, Bart., St. James's Club.
Sir EDWIN PEARSON, Director of the Scottish Australian Investment Company.
W. WEST, Esq., banker, St. Austell (Messrs. Williams, Trefry, West, and Co.).
K. J. PEARSON, Esq., Wimbledon, Surrey.
BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, Cornhill, London.
Messrs. Williams, Trefry, West, and Co., St. Austell.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hancock, Sharp, and Hales, Birchington-lane.
AUDITOR—S. Lowell Price, Esq., 5, Gresham-street.
SECRETARY—Mr. W. H. Jordan.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—9D, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

The important property for the working of which this company has been formed is situated in the parish of Tywardreath, between the Far Consols and Fowey Consols, two of the most important mines in Cornwall, from which upwards of £3,000,000 have been already returned.

The sett extends nearly a mile in length, and is more than half a mile in width, containing twelve parallel and highly mineralised lodes, two of which have produced, from very limited operations, a large quantity of copper ore, of rich quality.

The past operations were carried on by a single adventurer, the late J. T. Trefry, Esq., and, although the workings were directed somewhat to the west of that which is generally considered the most productive part of the mineral-bearing strata, yet the produce even there showed that very profitable results may be anticipated by a proper development of the mine. The insufficiency of the engine-power, and the death of the late proprietor, were the sole causes of the suspension of the works; and all the parties connected with the late Mr. Trefry bear testimony that he entertained so high an opinion of the mine that he fully intended to have reserved the whole of it to himself, and to have thoroughly developed it at his own expense.

The amount required for the perfect development of the property and the purchase of the leases, including the erection of two pumping-engines, one of 300-horse power; two large winding-engines, with sufficient boiler-power to each; steam capstan; and other necessary machinery, is estimated at £45,000; but returns will be made as soon as the machinery is erected on the shaft, already down to the 70 fathoms level, and the mine is cleared out, with the prospect of a rapid increase in the produce as the various levels and lodes are opened.

An adit or water level has been driven so as to intersect the lodes, which are of the same character and are parallel to those worked at the Far Consols and Fowey Consols, and the productive strata can also be readily traced to several of the most profitable mines ever worked in the county.

There is a large stream of water at the surface, which will be used to great advantage for various purposes, effecting a considerable saving in the expenditure for all surface operations.

Leases for twenty-one years have been secured on very advantageous terms, and the dues range from 1-18th to 1-10th of the produce, with a small minimum rental, which will merge in the dues as soon as they become payable.

A number of practical miners living in the immediate vicinity of the property, and working in the adjoining mines, have made application for 250 shares, representing the sum of £2500, and a considerable amount of capital has been promised by inhabitants of the locality. These facts forcibly prove that the mine, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, is one of more than ordinary value.

The directors have determined not to call up more than £7 10s. per share, leaving £15,000 reserve on the first issue, as an ample guarantee for all engagements that may be entered into by the company.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained of the bankers, brokers, solicitors, or of the secretary, at the temporary offices of the company.

Applications for shares must be made in the usual form, accompanied by a deposit of £1 per share. If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full, and if a less number be allotted than is applied for the surplus will be applied towards payment on allotment.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

Established December 1835.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—SAMUEL HAYTHURST LUCAS, Esq.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—ROBERT INGHAM, Esq., M.P.
JOHN BRADBURY, Esq.
HENRY WHITE CASTLE, Esq.
THOMAS CHAMBERS, Esq., Q.C.
JOSEPH FELL CHRISTY, Esq.
HENRY CONSTABLE, Esq.
JOHN FELTHAM, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER—Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., M.D., and John Gay, Esq., F.R.C.S.
CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

Amount of profit of the five years ending 20th November, 1862 was .. £531,965 3 4

Making the total profit divided .. £1,227,258 5 3

INSTANCES OF REDUCTIONS IN PREMIUMS.

Date of policy.	Age.	Sum assured.	Original premium.	Prem. now payable.	per cent.
October, 1836.	49	£1000	£43 11 8	£0 7 10	99
March, 1840.	48	200	29 10 4	1 19 4	77
January, 1850.	36	1000	29 10 0	19 12 8	64
December, 1850.	38	2000	126 0 0	64 6 8	49
January, 1852.	35	800	14 11 8	9 2 8	37½
January, 1859.	49	8000	132 0 0	98 7 10	25½

The following are a few instances wherein the premiums have become extinct, and annuities for the next five years granted in addition:—

Date of policy.	Age.	Sum assured.	Original premium.	now extinct.	payable.
April, 1836	54	£1000	£52 0 0	£8 3 8	8
August, 1838	56	500	29 3 4	9 1 3	3
August, 1837	60	2000	135 3 4	75 6 8	6
March, 1842	61	500	32 19 2	1 17 4	4

Amount of claims paid .. £1,111,165 5 3
Gross annual income .. 388,791 18 7
Accumulated fund .. 2,420,953 14 0

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st April are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

The prospectus and every information may be had on application.

March 25, 1865. GEORGE MORRIS, Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Fire capital, £1,000,000. Life capital, £100,000.

LONDON .. 73 and 74, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

LIVERPOOL .. BROWN'S BUILDINGS, EXCHANGE.

With Home and Foreign Branches and Agencies.

CHAIRMAN—F. W. RUSSELL, Esq., M.P. (Chairman of the National Discount Company).

At the ANNUAL MEETINGS, held on the 8th of April, at Liverpool, it was stated,

as the result of operations for the year 1864, that the—

Fire premiums amounted to ..	£108,597
Being an increase over previous year of ..	43,547
The losses paid and provided for amounted to ..	67,085
Life assurances, under 502 policies, were effected for ..	36,690
Producing in new premiums ..	9,697

W. P. CLIBBEHUGH, General Manager.

ACCIDENTS TO LIFE OR LIMB, in the FIELD,

the STREETS, or at HOME, provided for by a Policy of the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL,

LONDON, E.C.

Compensation has been paid for 10,000 claims.

£1000 in case of Death, or £50 per week while laid up by Injury, secured by

An Annual Payment of from £3 to £5 5s.

For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents,

or at the Offices,

64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET. W. J. VIAN, Sec.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES.—MR. JOSEPH GREEN,

for the past 14 years professional assayer to the Chester Goldsmiths' Company, UNDERTAKES THE ASSAYING AND ANALYSIS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINERAL.—Assay Office, Chester.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 224, and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS IN THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES IN BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, AND ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK.

Mr. Spargo has for sale shares in English mines paying from 10 to 20 per cent. upon the present price, in bi-monthly and quarterly dividends, as also a number of shares in good progressive mines, some of which he with confidence specially recommends to the public as sound investments.

Mr. Spargo gives every information as to position and prospects of all mining undertakings, upon application, either personally or by letter, and is enabled, through his long experience, aided by his monthly visits to Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, to obtain the most reliable information as to the numerous mines in those districts. He will at all times give the best advice as to investment in mines, and, if necessary, inspect them himself; as all cases he wishes to be guided by the intrinsic value of the property. Upon the receipt of 5s. he will furnish a selected list of dividend and progressive companies.

Mr. Spargo has published the following works, viz:—

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall, 1859, price 2s. 6d.

Ditto ditto 1860, price 2s. 6d.

Ditto ditto 1862, price 5s.

Ditto ditto 1864, price 5s.

Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall. Scale, three miles to an inch.

Printed in three colours, showing distinctly the mining districts, the height of the hills, &c. Price 10s. 6d., on cloth and rollers.

Geological maps of the various mining districts, showing the boundary line of each mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and elvan courses by which it is traversed. Price 2s. 6d. each.

A Model, or Relief, map of Cornwall (6 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.), presenting the names of every town and village, as also every characteristic point of the county. Price £5 5s.

Dividends received, calls paid, and all orders promptly negotiated.

Commission 1½ per cent.

Mr. Spargo has 30 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.

Mr. Spargo's Statistics for 1865 will soon be published.

Bankers: Bank of London, and the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited).

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH HALLENBEAGLE TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the NORTH HALLENBEAGLE TIN AND COPPER MINE, situate in the parish of ST. AGNES, in the county of CORNWALL, by the direction of the liquidator of the said company, with the sanction of the Court, on Monday, the 8th day of May next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, subject to such conditions as will be hereinafter set forth, the following property, to-wit:—

ONE 45 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, equal beam, with first piece of main rod and BOILER, about 13 tons, complete.
Balance rod and connecting rod; shafts, with pulleys and brasses; eight-arm capstan, with span beam, &c.; capstan rope, about 22 cwt.; two horse whips, shaft tackle and pulleys, wire rope, hemp whim rope, underground gig, about 8 cwt. of new iron, 36 in. bellows; anvil, vice, and other smiths' tools; saw-pit timber, carpenter's bench and timber in saw house, griststone and frame; wood house for carpenter's shop, and material house; wood house on the dressing floor, wood picking shed, wooden launders and stands, ore dressing materials; scales, beams, stand, and a quantity of other articles in general use in mines; and also account-house furniture.

House water lift, 30 fms. of 6 in. lift, 6 tons 6 in. plunger pole; stuffing box and gland, about 6 cwt.; pole case, 6 cwt.; 11 in. bottom door piece, 15 cwt.; 30 12 in. pumps diameter, 13 tons; 3 12 in. pumps diameter, 2 tons; 11 in. plunger pole, 10½ ft. long; pole case, 13 cwt.; 11 in. pole, 15 cwt.; cut door piece, 15 cwt.; cistern windrose, 10 cwt.; 11 in. working barrel, 7 cwt.; door piece, 12 cwt.; windrose, 8 cwt.; bottom lift; 11 in. door piece, 15 cwt.; working barrel, 15 cwt.; sinking windrose, 15 cwt.; buckets and prongs; 40 fathoms 11 in. main rods in shaft; 8 hammered strapping plants, 23 cwt.; 5 rolled ditto, 24 cwt.; flange and rod bolts, 15 cwt.; staples and glands, 20 cwt.; 3 spare pulleys, 15 cwt.; 3 wood cisterns and elvan bearings; 2 fms. of bucket rods; clasp joints, &c., 10 cwt.

The mine and materials may be inspected at any time prior to the sale on application to the person in charge thereof, and further particulars, with conditions of sale, may be obtained of Mr. JOHN BINGLEY, of Leeds, engineer, the liquidator of the said company, and of—

Mr. JOHN BLACKBURN, Leeds (the Solicitor to the Liquidator); or of Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTS, Solicitor, Truro (his Agent).

Dated, Registrar's Office, Truro, April 19, 1865.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of this Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the WEST PAR CONSOLS MINES, in the parish of St. Blaize, on Monday, the 15th day of May next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, together or in lots, all the INTEREST of the said company and of the MINE SETT or GRANT, by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have for some time past been carried on, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, viz:—

ONE 45 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE and winding gear.

TWO BOILERS, 11 tons each.

1 capstan, 1 shears, 1 shaft bob, 50 fms.

1 logging bob, with caps, plates, and bolts, from engine to shaft.

100 fms. 2 in. iron rods.

3 bobs, pulley stands, and pulleys.

80 fms. 2 in. iron rods, with pulleys and stays.

2 12 in. H pieces, 2 12 in. top doorpieces.

2 12 in. plunger poles, with pole case, stuffing boxes and glands.

3 12 in. windroses.

70 fms. 12 and 13 in. pumps.

60 fms. 11 and 8 in. timber, shaft rods, with strapping plants, bolts, and pulleys.

2 11 in. plunger poles, with stuffing box and glands.

Bob and shears for stamps.

THREE WATER WHEELS—

1 24 ft., with 6 heads of stamps attached.

1 18 ft., with 8 heads of stamps attached.

1 16 ft., with 6 heads of stamps attached.

30 fms. 12 in. launders.

The pitwork and materials underground will be sold in one lot, reserving to the purchaser the use of the engine for a reasonable time, to bring such pitwork to grass.

Together with the account-house and office furniture, and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines.

The mine, machinery, and materials may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, on application to Mr. VENCOX, the officer of the Court in charge thereof.

BOLTON AND GRIGGS HILL, 4, Elm-court, Temple, London (Solicitors for the Petitioner).

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall (Agents of the Solicitors).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, April 26, 1865.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Devon.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the BULLER AND BASSET UNITED MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby required to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Monday, the 8th day of May next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof; and for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court at Truro, such affidavits being sworn before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar of the above-named Court, Truro, Cornwall.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, April 26, 1865.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Devon.

IN RE the NORTH ROBERT MINE.—TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Matthews v. Brown and Others, and dated the 30th day of March last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, in Truro, on Wednesday, the 10th day of May next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, 10 (sixteen) SHARES of the defendant Thomas Owen Brown; 50 (sixty-four) SHARES of the defendant John Brown; 50 (sixty-four) SHARES of the defendant Engine Frankfort; 50 (sixty-four) SHARES of the defendant John Newman Frost; 40 (sixty-four) SHARES of the defendant William Le Page; 5 (sixty-four) SHARES of the defendant John Moor; 4 (sixty-four) SHARES of the defendant George Prickett; and 60 (sixty-four) SHARES of the defendant John Robert Pike, Of and in the said MINE.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro (Agents for Hancock, Sharp, and Hales, Plintin's Solicitors, 25, Birchington-lane, London).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, April 26, 1865.

MR. BURGESS is instructed to OFFER FOR SALE, BY

AUCTION, at Crotche's Hotel, Hayle, on Wednesday, the 10th May, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, the following ENGINES, at GREAT WHEAL ALFRED MINE, two miles from Hayle railway station, viz:—

ONE 65 inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 feet stroke in the cylinder, and 8 feet in the shaft.

ONE 25 inch cylinder ROTARY or WINDING ENGINE.

The engines may be inspected on application to the agent, on the mine.

The committee are desirous to close the affairs of the company without delay, therefore the above engines will be sold at a great sacrifice, to make it worth the attention of speculators' attendance.

Any further information can be obtained of Mr. BURGESS, auctioneer and valuer, Barncoose, Redruth; or DAVID COHEN, Esq., 35, Throgmorton-street, London.

Dated April 19, 1865.

YARNER COPPER MINE, NEAR BOVEY TRACEY, DEVONSHIRE.

MESSRS. WARE AND SON WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC

AUCTION, at the account-house on the above mine, on Monday, the 15th day of May next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST in the above SETT, together with the whole of the MACHINERY, &c., now in good working order, which comprises—

A 60 in. cylinder ENGINE, with 10 ton BOILER.

About 35 fms. of 10½ in. pumps, 30 fms. of 10 in. pumps, 36 fms. of 6 in. pumps, with doorpieces, windroses, working barrels, plunger poles, &c.; 140 fms. of 1½ in., 2½ in. and 3 in. flat-rod, 60 fms. of 1½ in. and 2 in. bucket rods; 36 fms. of 8 in. flat-rod, with plates and pins; two L bobs, and two balance-bobs.

A WATER-WHEEL 38 ft. diameter, 4 ft. breast. A smaller WATER WHEEL, 25 ft. diameter, 2½ ft. breast, with crusher and drawing machine attached.

One double power and two single crab winches, two 40 ft. shears and shovels, horse whim rope and chain, sundry smiths' and miners' tools, counting-house furniture, &c.

Capt. BARRELL, at Bovey Tracey, will show and describe the above, and any further particulars may be had on application to the Auctioneers, Paris-street, Exeter.

Dated Exeter, April 27, 1865.

FORGE AND FOUNDRY.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE

CONTRACT, the EAGLE IRONWORKS, OPENSHAW, near MANCHESTER, adjoining the Stockport Canal and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. The foundry is provided with a 10 tons TRAVELLING CRANE, and the forge fitted up with FOUR STEAM HAMMERS of from 12 cwt. to 70 cwt. each; ONE PUDDLING and FIVE HEATING FURNACES, FOUR STEAM BOILERS, cranes, smiths' fires for making railway engine and other wheels, donkey engines, &c. The 70 cwt. hammer has never been used, and the other machinery has recently been put in good repair. There are offices, stables, and a stock of tools.

The works are most eligibly situated, have an extensive connection, and are capable of immediately turning out a large quantity of work.

The chief rent on the land is light, and a considerable portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage of the property.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. J. ELLIS, Healey-terrace, Fairfield, near Manchester; or at the works.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE CHINA CLAY AND TIN WORKS FOR SALE.

MR. W. HANCOCK has received instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract), on Wednesday, the 17th day of May next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at Damer's Hall, St. Austell, in the county of Cornwall (subject to such conditions as will be hereinafter set forth), all those WELL KNOWN, VALUABLE, and VERY EXTENSIVE CHINA CLAY AND TIN WORKS, known as the TREVESTY TREVESTY WORKS, situate in the parish and county aforesaid, together with the MACHINERY, &c., thereon, comprising one 16 feet WATER WHEEL, with 4 heads of stamps attached; one 13 feet WATER WHEEL, with 9 heads of stamps attached; one excellent clay dig, 85 ft. long; a large slated shed adjoining the said dig, 50 feet long and 20 feet wide; about 150 fms. railroad, tram wagon, round bobbie, tin racks, tin clay sheds, tin chests, tin knives, wheelbarrows, radders, a great length of timber of various sizes, and a variety of other articles in general use in such works. The slopes of clay are high and very productive. The pits are large and well built, and laid out on modern principles.

There is an account house, smith's shop, carpenter's shop, and material yard on the said works.

The works have just been brought into a state capable of making large returns, and offer an opportunity for investment which does not often occur.

Satisfactory reasons can be given why the said works are to be sold.

Plans may be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, St. Austell, and further information can be obtained of him or of Mr. THOS. GILL, Jun., solicitor, 15, Bedford-place, Strand, London; or of E. R. CARTER, Esq., banker, St. Columb.

Dated, April 17, 1865.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEAD MINE AND MINING MATERIALS.

MR. DAVID JONES has received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on the mine, early in the month of May, all the VALUABLE MINING CHINERY, PLANT, and MATERIALS of the RHOSDYDOL AND BACHRYNOL MINES, situate in the parish of PENEGOE, in the county of MONTGOMERY, within about six miles from Machynlleth Railway station, including a first-class 30 ft. WATER WHEEL, CRUSHING MILL, circular flat, and the bobbies, jigs, &c., all in first-rate working condition, with all

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON AND HEAVY SHAFTS OF ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE THEIR BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.
Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have always a LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,
AND BRATTICE CLOTH FOR MINES,
MANUFACTURED BY
ELLIS LEVER,
PATENTEE,
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
(LATE HILL AND CO.)
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.
CHAINS, HOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING, RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
Machinery sent to all parts of the world.
Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED),
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES, OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES, 6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, WROUGHT AND CAST IRON CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED IRON, AND HEAVY SMITHS' WORK FOR ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS. MAKERS OF PORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TURNABLES, CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS. MANUFACTURERS OF FIELD, ROAD, AND BARN IMPLEMENTS, PATENT LORRY, CART, AND CARRIAGE WHEELS, WITH WOOD OR IRON NAVES. REAPING MACHINES, CLOD CRUSHERS, CORN MILLS, &c. SAW MILL PROPRIETORS. GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTERS FOR HOME AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS, STATIONS, BARBERS, &c. &c.
IRONWORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.
JAMES DEWHIRST, Sec.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE AND SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.
EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.
OFFICES, 3, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

LOCOMOTIVE, PORTABLE, AND FIXED HORIZONTAL
STEAM ENGINES, all sizes up to 24 in. cylinder, PUMPING AND WINDING GEAR, MORTAR MILLS, SAW BENCHES, PORTABLE CRANES, &c., FOR SALE OR HIRE.
ISAAC W. BOULTON, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

PATENT CONCRETE STONE
(RANSOME'S PATENT).
Which for STRENGTH, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS, SHARPNESS OF OUTLINE, BEAUTY OF APPEARANCE, and above all for its PERFECT RESEMBLANCE to NATURAL STONE, stands unrivalled, and being MADE WITHOUT MOLDING is free from all liability to shrinkage or distortion. It surpasses all other material in its applicability to every description of ARCHITECTURAL EMBELLISHMENTS, and especially for CAPITALS, CORNICES, WINDOW DRESSINGS, TROUSERS, BALUSTRADES, GATE PIERCELS, &c., as well as for fountains, vases, jardinettes, statues, flower boxes, and edgings for garden borders; also for monuments, tombs, and all kinds of cemetery requirements.
Licenses granted for the manufacture of this remarkable material, and agents appointed in any part of the United Kingdom.
Licenses given to works already executed, and to several engineers and architects of the highest eminence by whom it has been applied, also to existing licensees whose works are in full operation in different parts of the kingdom.
Applications and illustrations furnished upon application at the offices of the
PATENT CONCRETE STONE COMPANY (LIMITED), 2, QUEEN STREET PLACE, SOUTH-WARK BRIDGE, E.C.

THE CLUTCH SAFETY CAGE, IMPROVED.
The improvement consists in its having only a single spring, which is strong enough to take the lift of the loaded cage; to overhaul the broken rope, however distant the fracture may be; and yet so conditioned that it cannot bring the clutches into play till the rope is broken. It is an ordinary carriage spring, and can be replaced, when needed, at any coach-work. Makers of cages, or inventors, who may wish to combine the safety clutch with their own improvements are respectfully informed that liberty to do so will be granted to them on easy terms.—Apply to the patentee, ROBERT ANDERSON, 2, Fettes-row, Edinburgh.

BLASTING.
AS NOW ADAPTED BY LENK'S PROCESS
IS THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST EXPLOSIVE,
AND FREE FROM SMOKE.
Prices and directions for use on application to the Manufacturers,
THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.,
STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

CREASE'S PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE,
FOR SUPERSEDING THE SLOW AND EXPENSIVE USE OF MANUAL LABOUR IN SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to sink through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 ft. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 ft. in three days.
Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.
Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE, Tavistock, Devon.

Swan Rope Works.
GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT AND ROUND HEMP AND IRON AND STEEL WIRE ROPES FOR MINING, RAILWAY, AND SHIPPING PURPOSES.
MANILLA ROPE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER, AND THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.
WIRE ROPE OF FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD OF STRENGTH.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764).
Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.
THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER.
Published every morning, price 1d.
Office, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 195, High-street, Sunderland.

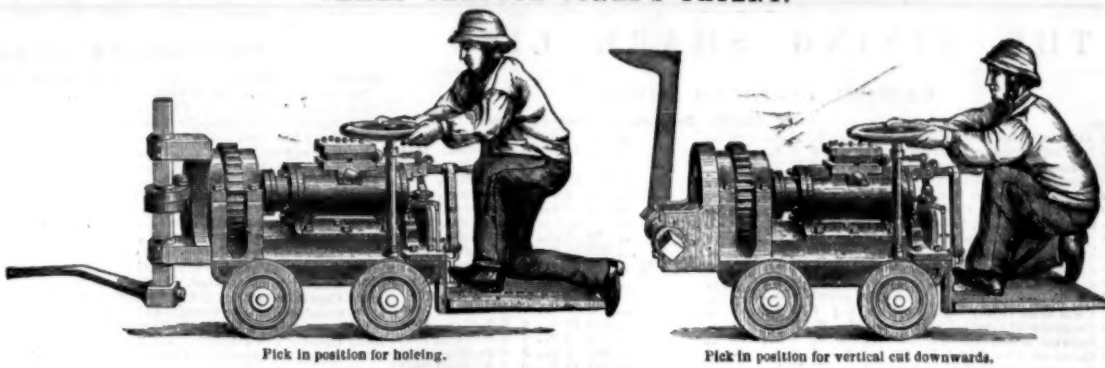
THE HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.
CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS' IRON TRADE CIRCULAR AND HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.
The "Iron Trade Circular" is eminently the business journal of the mining districts and the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in iron. Its information is authentic, unbiassed, and complete, comprising not only the business news of the South and North Staffordshire District, but generally of the entire mining and manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom. It is now proposed to add a collection of special and general information in the interests of the Hardware Trades of Birmingham, Sheffield, and London, to be comprised in a department of the "Iron Trade Circular," under the head of "The Hardware Weekly Messenger." Subscription:—
One year (post free) £2 2 0
Half-year (post free) 1 1 0
Quarter of a year (post free) 0 10 6
Payable in advance.
Advertisements and orders to be addressed Union-passage Birmingham.
CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS, Iron and Metal Brokers.

THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND MIDDLEBOROUGH NEWS (published as a Harlepool Mercury) is eminently the organ of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Ship-building Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime Districts of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Durham and Cleveland, and is yet the only one published more than once a week. Advertisements to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. JOHN H. BELL, Southgate, Harlepool.

NEW MEDICAL GUIDE.
DR. SMITH, who has had twenty years' practical experience in the treatment of Debility, Spentorrhea, Disorders of the Nervous System, &c., has published A GUIDE (158 pages) for Self-Cure. Sent to any address on receipt of two stamps. DR. SMITH may be consulted personally (or by letter) in all private and W.G. Communications daily from Eleven to Five.

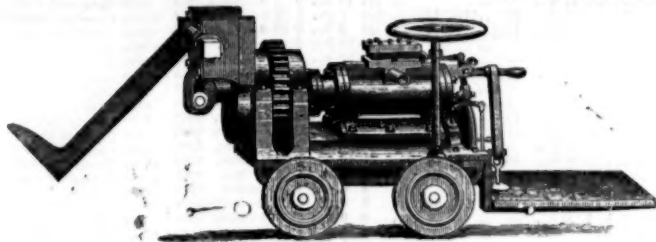
COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.

JAMES GRAFTON JONES'S PATENT.



Pick in position for holing.

Pick in position for vertical cut downwards.



Pick in position for vertical cut upwards.

Messrs. JONES AND LEVICK, proprietors of this patent, are prepared to supply these Machines, which are on an improved principle, and are constructed to work the coal at any angle from the horizontal to the vertical, thus rendering them capable of "holing" at any angle, and of driving "headings." They are simple and substantial in construction, and are not likely to get out of order. They are already successfully employed in the Barneley coal district, and are being introduced into the South Wales and other coal mining districts. They are also suitable for mining the argillaceous ironstones of the coal measures, as well as working other mines and quarries.

N.B.—Air Compressing Machinery will be supplied, or plans and specifications furnished.

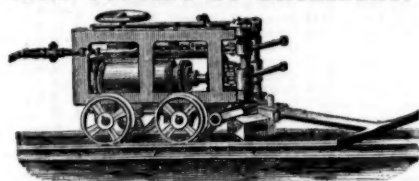
Applications to be made to Messrs. FREDERICK LEVICK and Co., 4, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, London; or Messrs. LEVICK and SIMPSON, Blaina Ironworks, near Newport, Monmouthshire.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO., ENGINEERS.
MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY FOR PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, &c., ENGINES FOR STEAM CULTIVATION, SELF-MOVING ENGINES FOR COMMON ROADS AND AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES GENERALLY.
STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN; and
78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
ALSO AT
LOWENGASSE No. 44, LANDSTRASSE, VIENNA, and GEGENUBER DEM BAHNHOF, PESTH.
Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.
SPECIAL DRAWINGS WHEN REQUIRED.
THE BEST STEAM THRASHING MACHINERY MADE.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.
The WEST ARDLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF THEIR MACHINES. The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN THE COST AND IMPROVE THE AVERAGE SIZE OF THE COAL, TO LIGHTEN THE LABOUR, and also TO MODIFY THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE MINE.
All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—THE WEST ARDLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.



MESSRS. RIDLEY AND CO. have, by recently PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS, COMPLETED their TRUNK COAL CUTTING MACHINE, WORKED BY COMPRESSED AIR, and are NOW PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE for the USE, and to SUPPLY MACHINES, which will be found to COMBINE SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION with PORTABILITY and ECONOMY IN WORKING. By the use of these machines a CONSIDERABLE SAVING OF COAL IS EFFECTED, and the COST OF LABOUR MUCH REDUCED. Each machine will be guaranteed as to its capabilities, &c.
All applications to be made to Messrs. RIDLEY and Co., No. 11, South-street, Finsbury London, E.C.; or Mr. FREDERICK BANKART, agent, 9, Clement's-lane, E.C.
* COLLIERY PROPRIETORS are CAUTIONED against PURCHASING or USING MACHINES, the construction of which will constitute an INFRINGEMENT of the ABOVE PATENT.

HENRY HUGHES AND CO.,
FALCON RAILWAY PLANT WORKS,
LOUGHBOROUGH,
ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND MANUFACTURERS
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY MACHINERY.



LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, for MINERAL and CONTRACTORS' RAILWAYS, of the best materials and workmanship, always in progress. These engines are designed to supply the chief requisites in tank locomotives—viz., reduction of the overhanging weight at the fire-box end, proper distribution of the weight upon the wheels, and keeping the centre of gravity low. These are accomplished by making the fire-box and its shell on an improved principle, which enables the driving axle to be placed further back without interfering with the eccentrics and valve gear, which are of the usual simple description.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CONNECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS and
FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, FILES MARKED
BLISTER STEEL, T. TURTON
SPRING STEEL, EDGE TOOLS MARKED
GERMAN STEEL, WM. GREAVES & SONS
Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.

SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.,
Where the largest stock in the world may be selected from.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.



JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS
(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED A PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.
Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED THE PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1851, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London, and at the IMPERIAL EXPOSITION held in Paris, in 1855.



BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.,
TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS, of PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuses not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH THE COLUMN OF GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS AS THEIR TRADE MARK.

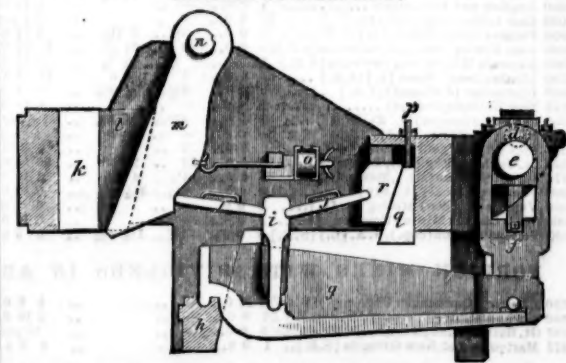
Prize Medals—International Exhibition, Class 1 and 2.

PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES.
The CRUCIBLES manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY are the ONLY KIND for which a MEDAL has been AWARDED, and are now used exclusively by the English, Australian, and Indian Mints; the French, Russian, and other Continental Mints; the Royal Arsenal of Woolwich, Brest, and Toulon, &c.; and have been adopted by most of the large ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFINERS in this country and abroad. The GREAT SUPERIORITY of these melting pots consists in their capability of melting on an average 40 pounds of the most difficult metals, and a still greater number of those of an ordinary character, some of them having actually reached the EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of 96 meltings. They are unaffected by change of temperature, never crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crucibles. In consequence of their great durability, the saving of waste is also very considerable.

The company have recently introduced CRUCIBLES SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the following purposes, viz.:—MALLEABLE IRON MELTING, the average working of which has proved to be about seven days; STEEL MELTING, which are found to save nearly 1½ tons of fuel to every ton of steel fused; and for ZINC MELTING, lasting much longer than the ordinary iron pots, and saving the great loss which arises from mixture with iron.

The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company likewise manufacture and import Clay Crucibles, Muffles, Portable Furnaces, &c., Stove Backs, all descriptions of fire-standing goods, and every requisite for the Assayer and Dentist.
For lists, testimonials, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Battersea Works, London, S.W.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,
OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,
FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCK ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.



It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England.

The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years and is fully protected in every part by patents.

Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or both of the jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers, worked by a crank or eccentric on the main shaft.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found making, using, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an infringement on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent. WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust. Messrs. OUD and MADDOCK, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. JOHN LANCHESTER.

Orean, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. WM. G. ROBERTS.

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